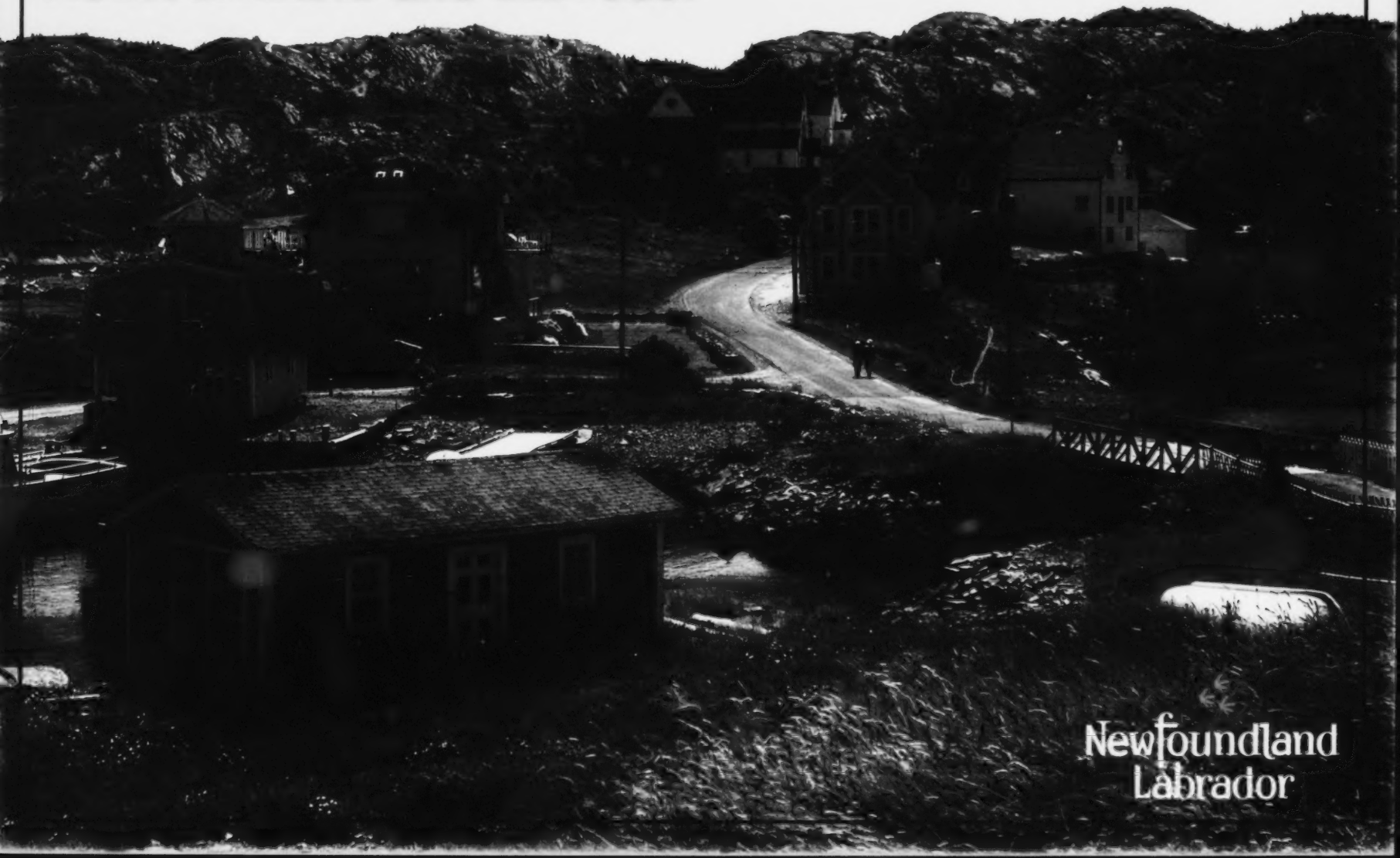
Regional Demographic Profiles Newfoundland and Labrador

November 2007



This document was prepared as part of the 2006-2007 Demographic Research Project undertaken by the Economics and Statistics Branch, Department of Finance and the Rural Secretariat, Executive Council in cooperation with Memorial University.

The Project had three objectives:

(i) to assess emerging regional demographic issues;
(ii) to collect information to aid in the revision of the province's demographic projections; and
(iii) to develop, disseminate and encourage the use of demographic information.

The project also included a series of regional demographic consultations. The Economics and Statistics Branch and the Rural Secretariat gratefully acknowledge a financial contribution from the Canada-Newfoundland and Labrador Labour Market Development Agreement in support of the Demographic Research Project.

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The Branch is responsible for meeting the broad macroeconomic and statistical requirements of Government and its agencies. As part of this mandate, the Branch is responsible for monitoring and briefing Government on demographic developments in the province, and preparing long-term population projections for planning purposes. Population projections are available on the Branch's web site at: www.economics.gov.nl.ca/population.

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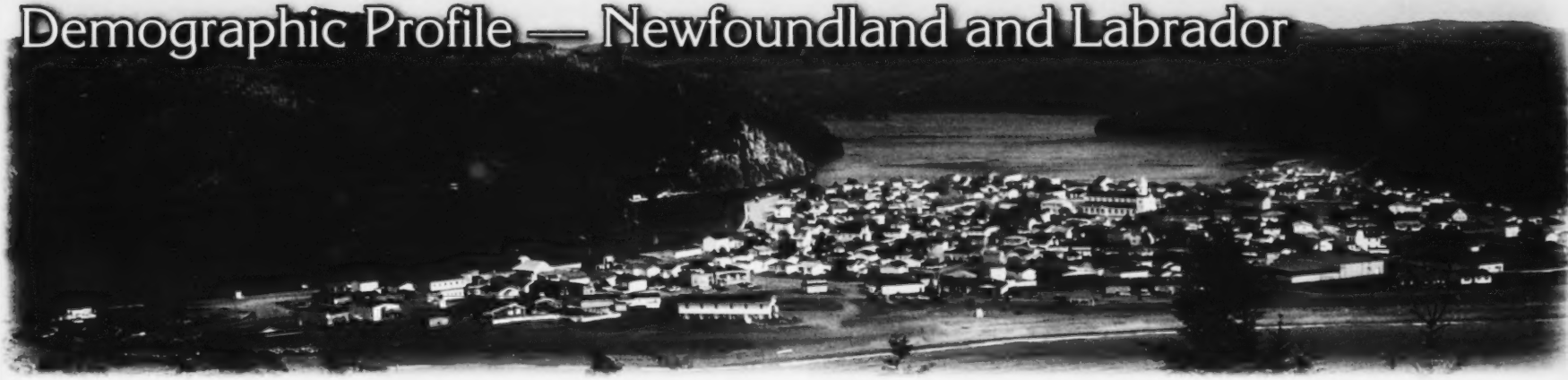
Contents

Demographic Profile — Newfoundland and Labrador 2

Rural Secretariat Regions

- Labrador 6
- St. Anthony - Port au Choix 10
- Corner Brook - Rocky Harbour 14
- Stephenville - Port aux Basques 18
- Grand Falls-Windsor - Baie Verte - Harbour Breton 22
- Gander - New-Wes-Valley 26
- Clarenville - Bonavista 30
- Burin Peninsula 34
- Avalon Peninsula 38
  - St. John's CMA 42
  - Excluding St. John's CMA 44

Demographic Profile — Newfoundland and Labrador



Purpose of the Profiles

In any demographic analysis, births and in-migration increase the size of the population while deaths and out-migration decrease the population. Combined, these demographic factors determine the overall size and make-up of the population. The purpose of these profiles is to outline past demographic trends within the province and discuss how they affect the size and composition of our population today. Current measures of the population are provided for Newfoundland and Labrador (NL) and the Rural Secretariat Regions. Also, a brief overview of population trends in Canada and the rest of the world is provided to help put NL trends into context.

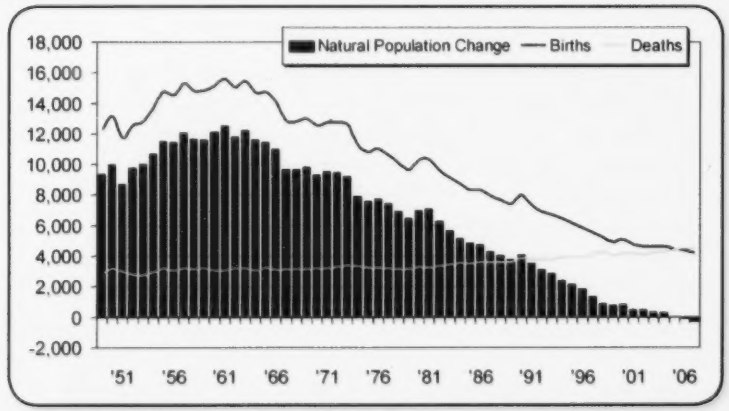
Why are Demographic Trends Important

Demographics affect most aspects of our society, our economy and our daily lives. In his book *Boom, Bust and Echo*, David Foot said "demographics explain about two-thirds of everything". His statement reflects the importance of population to business, social and economic policies, especially as it relates to areas like health care, education, taxes, the labour market and economic development. Demographic trends are key factors to be aware of when trying to understand future events related to the size and make-up of the population.

Natural Population Change

The demographics of NL have changed significantly over the past four decades. The Total Fertility Rates (TFR)—the number of births per women of child bearing age[1]—has declined sharply from its peak at the height of the baby boom in the early 1960s. Currently, the province's fertility rate is about 1.3 children, the lowest in the country. Births have

Natural Population Change



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[1] Females 15 to 49 years of age.

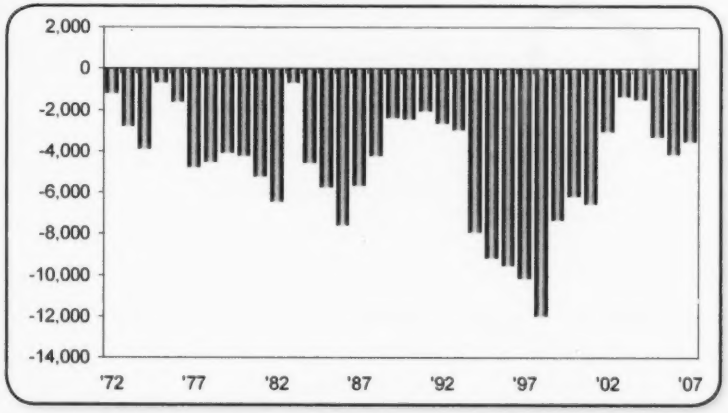
fallen along with fertility rates, declining from around 15,000 annually in the early 1960s to about 4,300 this year.

Deaths have increased, rising from around 3,000 annually in the 1960s to about 4,500 this year. Thus, natural population change has declined from an annual increase of over 10,000 in the 1960s to a decrease of roughly 200 this year.

Out-Migration

Since 1972 net-migration has been negative on an annual basis. Between 1972 and 1993, annual net out-migration averaged roughly 3,800 per year. Since 1994 net out-migration increased, exacerbated by the collapse of the fishery and a recession along with other factors, and reached a peak of around 12,000 in 1998. It subsequently slowed to some 2,000 annually over the 2002 to 2004 period. However, net out-migration increased again in recent years reaching nearly 4,200 in 2006 before falling to 3,400 in 2007. Recent challenges in the fishery and forestry industries, and the increased number of attractive high paying jobs in other provinces, particularly Alberta, have provided strong incentives for people to migrate.

Total Net-Migration



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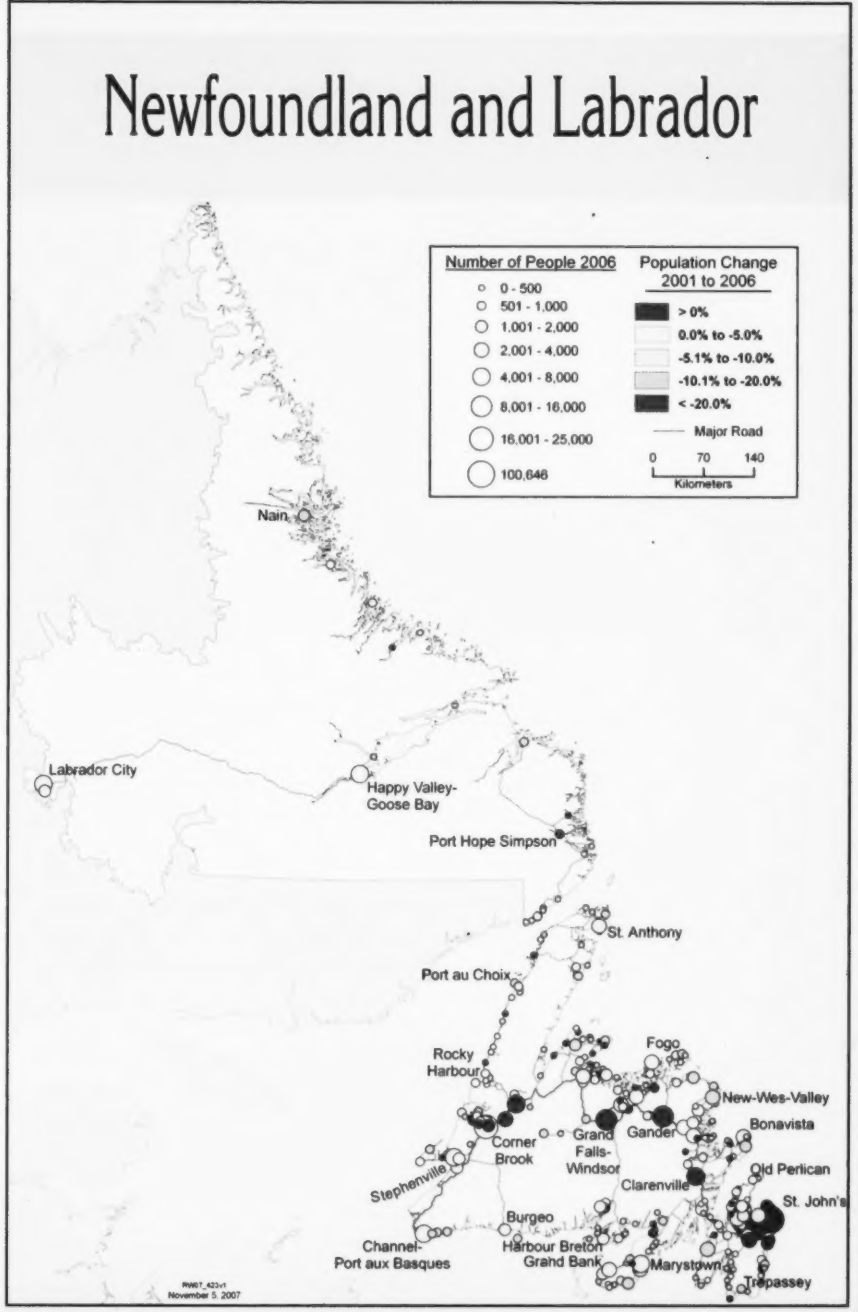


NL Population Today

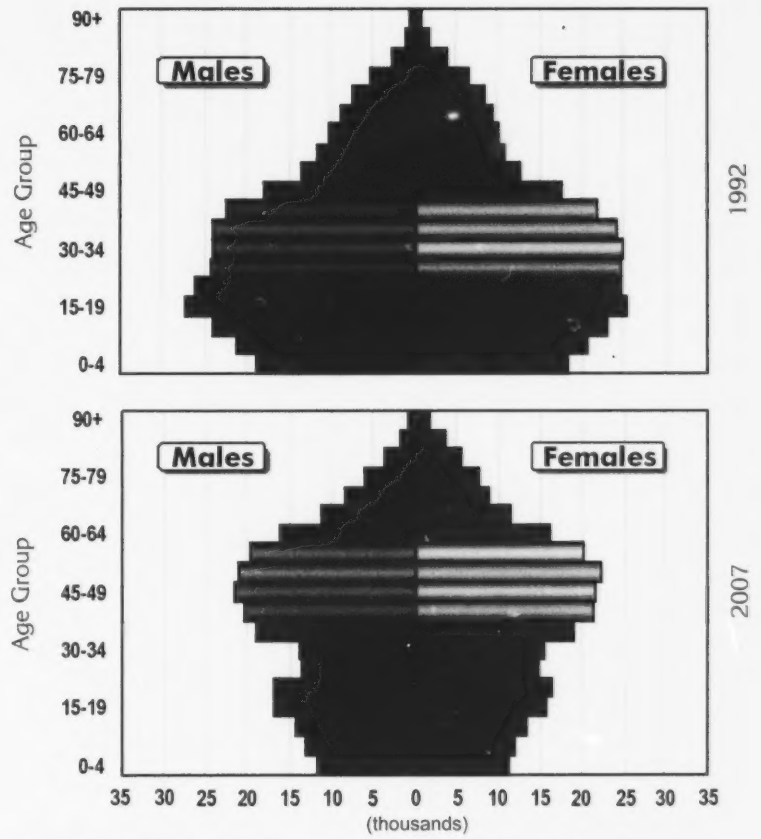
Declining natural population change and high levels of net out-migration—particularly amongst youth—have reduced the provincial population from a peak of 580,000 in 1992 to roughly 506,000 today.

The population has aged rapidly with median age increasing from 20.9 years in 1971 to about 42 years today.

Furthermore, the geographic distribution of the population has changed; generally, the population of rural communities has declined while the population of urban areas has remained relatively stable or grown. For example, between 1991 and 2007, the population of the St. John's Census Metropolitan Area grew by about 8,600 while the population in the rest of the province declined by around 82,000 people.

Between 2001 and 2006 many of the larger towns experienced modest population growth (see the larger blue dots on the map) while the population in smaller towns continued to decline (see the small red, orange and yellow dots on the map).

Population Pyramids
Newfoundland and Labrador



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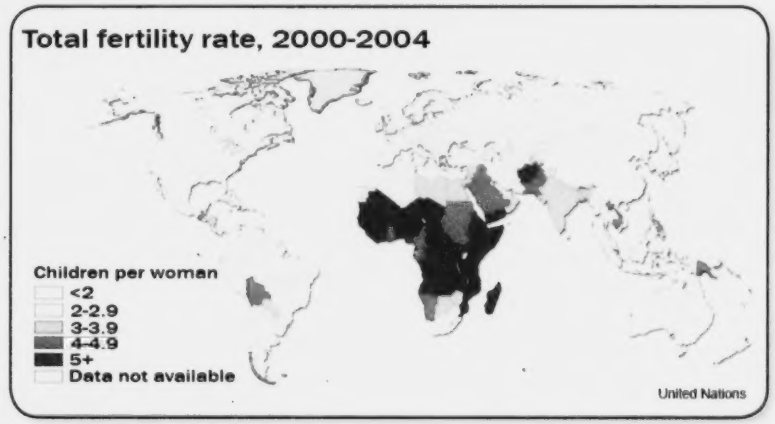
Interpreting Population Pyramids

Population pyramids show the make-up of the population in terms of the number of males and females grouped by age. Pyramids that are wide at the bottom and small at the top reflect a younger population while those smaller at the bottom and larger at the top reflect an older population. The lighter bars above represent the "baby boomers" (i.e., those born between 1947 and 1966).

Declining fertility rates, population aging and increased urbanization are world-wide trends. The world TFR has declined from almost 5 in the 1960s to near 2 5 today and 88 countries, including Canada, Australia, the United Kingdom, Germany, Italy, and Japan currently have rates well below the long-term replacement rate needed to maintain population in the absence of migration. Low fertility is the main factor causing population aging and the proportion of elderly persons is increasing in nearly every country in the world.



The industrial revolution ushered in an era of urbanization and, from a global perspective, that trend continues today. Over the past 55 years, the percentage of people living in rural areas has declined steadily while the share living in urban centres has risen. The percentage of Canada's population living in urban areas rose from 61% in 1950 to over 81% in 2005 while the share of the global population living in urban areas has increased from just 29% in 1950 to over 49% in 2005.

Future Expectations

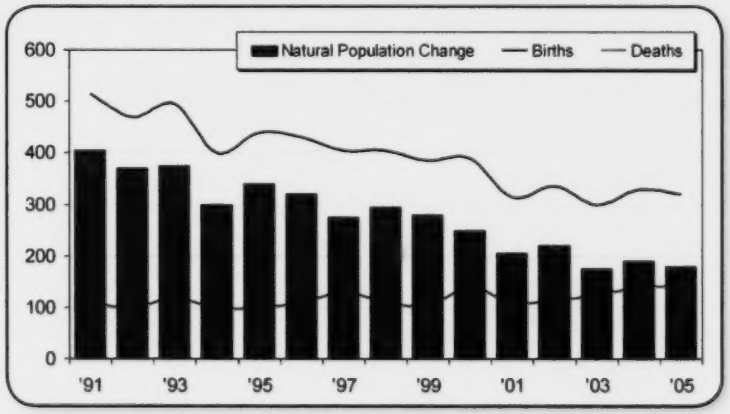
Future changes in the size and composition of a region's population depend on many factors including the composition of current population; future fertility and mortality rates; and future migration flows. Economic prospects and social attitudes can influence future migration flows and fertility rates making it difficult to predict future population levels. However, the composition and distribution of future population will continue to be influenced by demographic trends being experienced today. To view three possible future population scenarios for NL and its regions plus the detailed assumptions behind each scenario, visit the Economics and Statistics Branch population projection web site at www.economics.gov.nl.ca/population.

Labrador Rural Secretariat Region

Natural Population Change

The demographics of the Labrador region have changed significantly in recent years. Total births declined from 515 in 1991 to 320 in 2005. At the same time, deaths increased slightly, rising from 110 in 1991 to 140 in 2005. Thus, natural population change has declined from an annual increase of 405 in 1991 to an increase of 180 in 2005.

Natural Population Change



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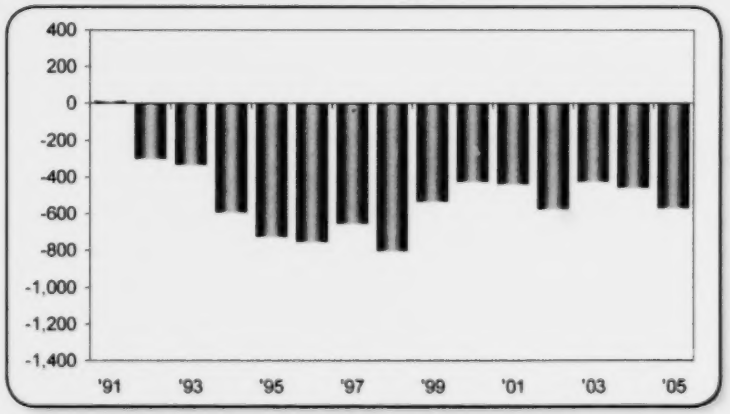
Out-Migration

Net-migration has usually been negative in the Labrador region. In 1992, annual net out-migration was roughly 300 persons. Net out-migration peaked at around 800 in 1998 exacerbated by the collapse of the cod fishery. Out-migration slowed over the next few years, hitting a low of 430 in 2000, however, it increased again in recent years reaching approximately 570 in 2005. Recent challenges in the fishery, reduced activity at the Goose Bay military base, and

Total Net-Migration



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the increased number of attractive high paying jobs in other provinces, particularly Alberta, provided strong incentives for people to migrate.

Population Today

As a result of the combination of falling natural population change and high levels of net out-migration—particularly amongst youth—the population of the region has declined from 29,100 in 1986 to around 26,300 in 2007.

Furthermore, the population aged, with the region's median age increasing from around 27 years in the early 1990s to about 36 years today.

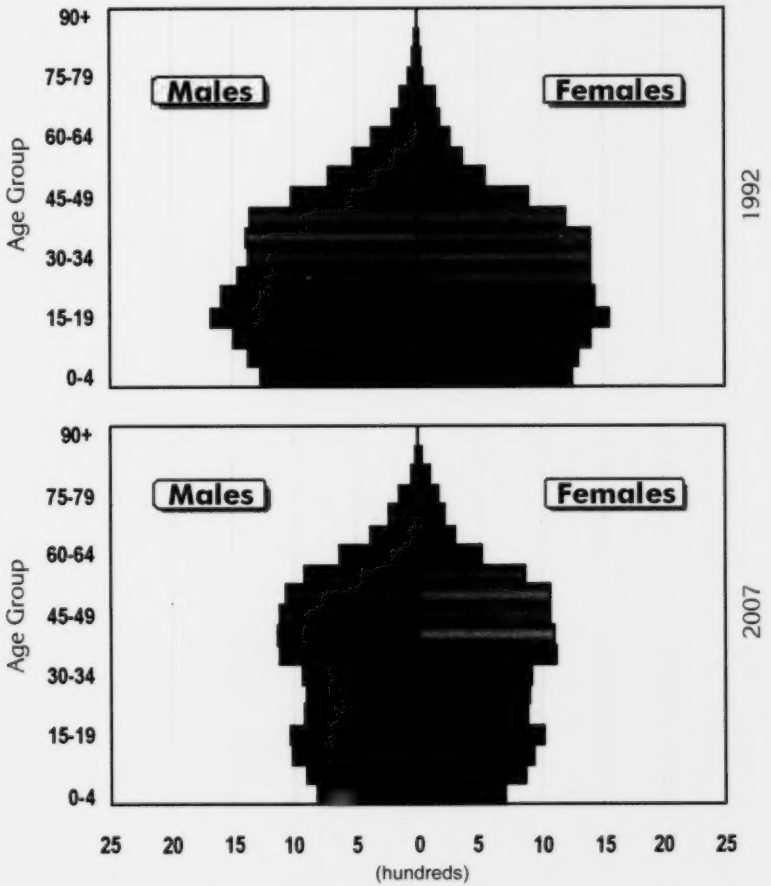
The geographic distribution of the population has changed; generally, the populations of smaller communities in the region have declined at a slower rate than that of larger towns (see table). Note that this trend differs from trends in other regions of the province where smaller towns generally declined at faster rates than larger towns. Many of Labrador's smaller communities have significant Aboriginal populations which generally have higher natural growth and less out-migration than other non-native rural towns.

Labrador Region
Community Census Counts

Community	1991	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006
Happy Valley - Goose Bay	8,610	7,969	7,572	-12.1%
Labrador City	9,061	7,744	7,240	-20.1%
Wabush	2,331	1,894	1,739	-25.4%
L'Anse au Loup	630	635	593	-5.9%
Cartwright	611	629	552	-9.7%
Port Hope Simpson	614	509	529	-13.8%
Nain	1,069	1,159	1,034	-3.3%
Natuashish	465	580	706	51.8%
Other	6,984	6,741	6,430	-7.9%

Statistics Canada Census Counts

Population Pyramids
Labrador



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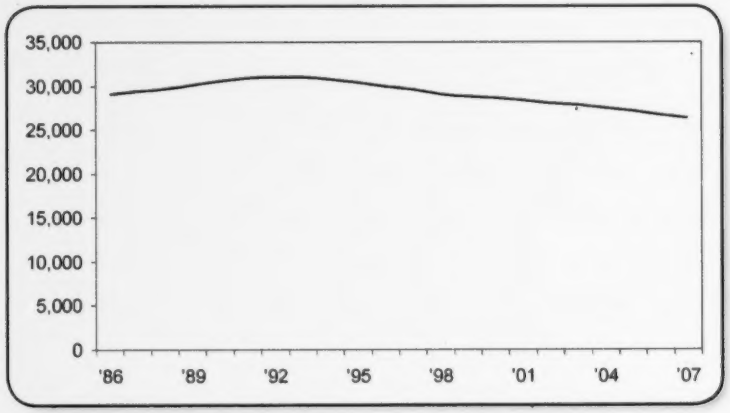
Interpreting Population Pyramids

Population pyramids show the make-up of the population in terms of the number of males and females grouped by age. Pyramids that are wide at the bottom and small at the top reflect a younger population while those smaller at the bottom and larger at the top reflect an older population. The lighter bars above represent the "baby boomers" (i.e., those born between 1947 and 1966).

Total Population



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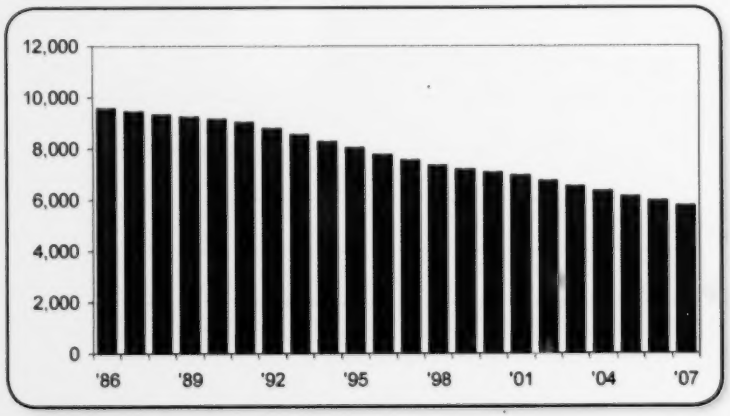
Changes in Selected Demographic Groups

School Age Population

Out-migration and declining births have reduced the size of the region's 5 to 19 age group from 9,600 in 1986 to 5,800 in 2007.

School Age Population (5-19 Years)



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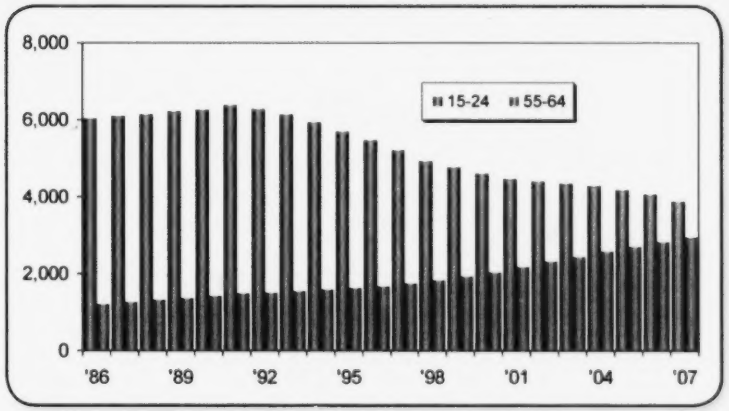
Labour Market Entrants and Leavers

Similar to provincial trends, the number of people in the Labrador region preparing to exit the labour market (ages 55-64) has been increasing while the number about to enter the labour market (ages 15-24) has been decreasing. However, unlike most other regions, potential new entrants still exceed potential leavers, primarily due to the younger population in the region. In 1986, potential new entrants exceeded potential leavers by 4,800, compared to a difference of roughly 900 in 2007, indicating that the gap between these two groups is closing.

Potential Labour Market Entrants and Leavers



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Core Labour Force Population

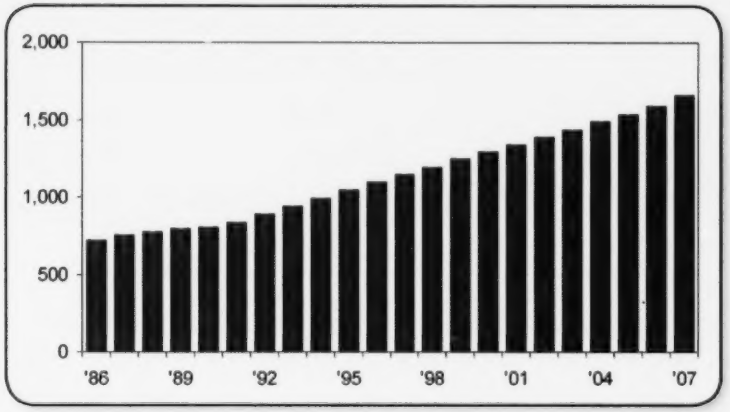
The core labour force population (ages 15-64) in the Labrador region increased in the late 1980s and early 1990s, but has been declining steadily since 1993. In 1986 it was roughly 19,400. It increased to roughly 22,000 by 1993, but has since declined back to 19,400 in 2007. In most other regions of the province, the core labour force population experienced an absolute decline between 1986 and 2007.

The core labour force is also aging. In 1986, 82.0% of this group were ages 15-44. Today, 62.4% are between the ages of 15 and 44 and 37.6% are 45 or older.

Seniors

Despite the decline in total population in this region over the past two decades, aging and rising life expectancy have increased the seniors population from 700 in 1986 to almost 1,700 in 2007.

Seniors Population (65+ Years)



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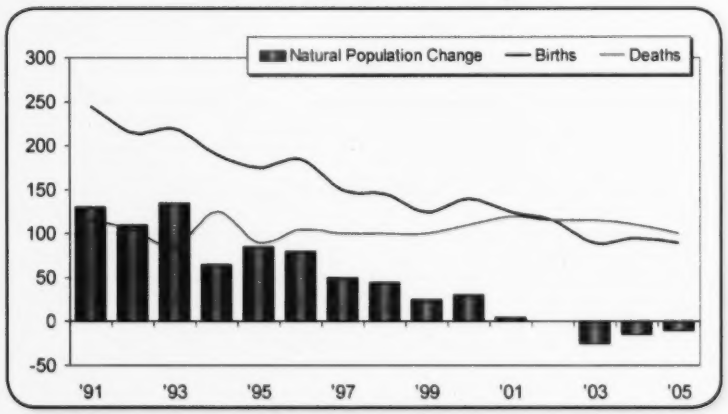
St. Anthony - Port au Choix Rural Secretariat Region

Natural Population Change

The demographics of the St. Anthony - Port au Choix region have changed significantly in recent years. Total births declined from 245 in 1991 to 90 in 2005. At the same time, deaths have not changed significantly, with 115 in 1991 and 100 in 2005. Thus, natural population change has declined from an annual increase of 130 in 1991 to a slight decrease of 10 in 2005.

Natural Population Change



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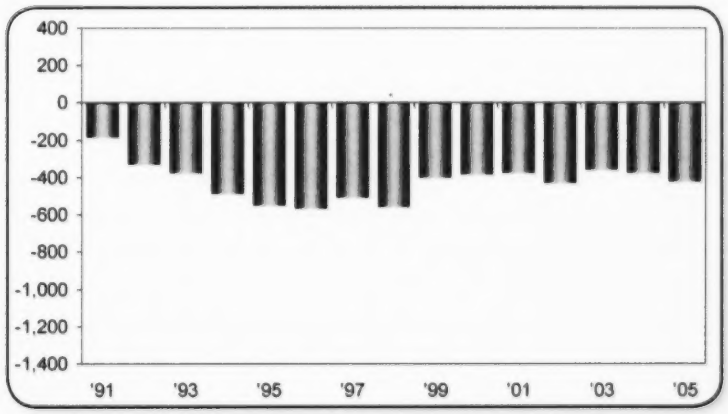
Out-Migration

Net-migration has usually been negative in the St. Anthony - Port au Choix region. In 1991, annual net out-migration was roughly 180 persons. Net out-migration peaked at around 570 in 1996 exacerbated by the collapse of the cod fishery and changes to the EI program along with other factors. Out-migration slowed over the next few years hitting a low of around 360 in 2003, however, it increased again in recent years reaching approximately 420 in

Total Net-Migration



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St. Anthony - Port au Choix

2005. Recent challenges in the fishery and forestry industries, and the increased number of attractive high paying jobs in other provinces, particularly Alberta, have provided strong incentives for people to migrate.

Population Today

As a result of the combination of falling natural population change and high levels of net out-migration—particularly amongst youth—the population of the region has declined from 19,600 in 1986 to around 12,800 in 2007.

Furthermore, the population aged rapidly, with the region's median age increasing from around 29 years in the early 1990s to about 45 years today.

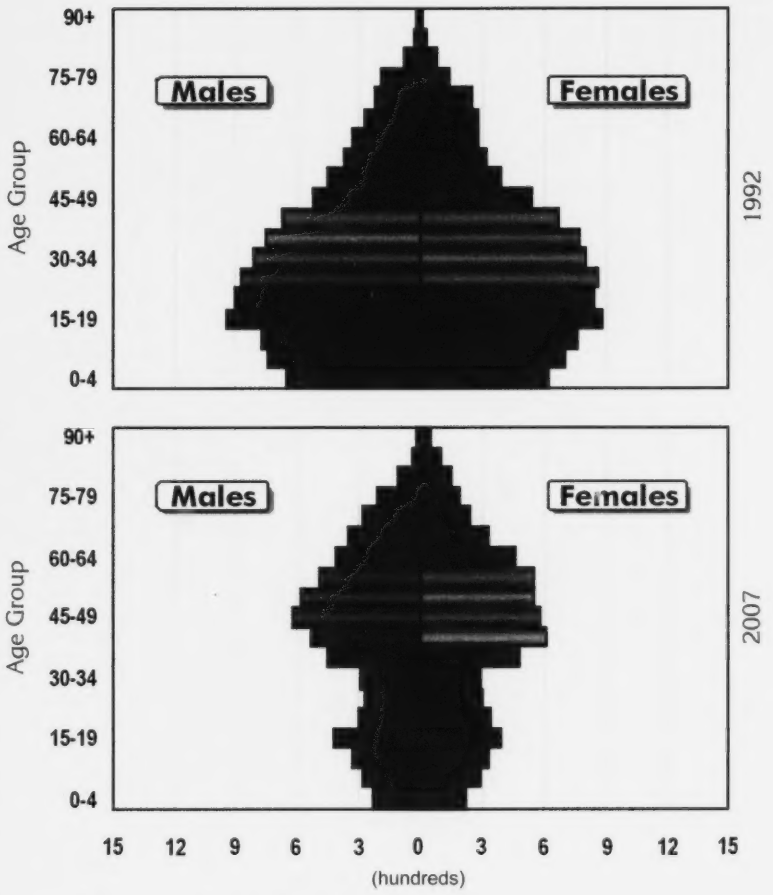
The geographic distribution of the population has changed slightly; generally, the populations of smaller communities in the region have declined at a faster rate than that of larger towns (see table).

St. Anthony - Port au Choix Region Community Census Counts

Community	1991	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006
St. Anthony	3,164	2,730	2,476	-21.7%
Port au Choix	1,260	1,010	893	-29.1%
Roddickton	1,153	1,003	911	-21.0%
St. Lunaire-Griquet	1,020	822	666	-34.7%
Flower's Cove	372	325	270	-27.4%
Other	11,841	9,145	7,924	-33.1%

Statistics Canada Census Counts

Population Pyramids
St. Anthony - Port au Choix



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Interpreting Population Pyramids

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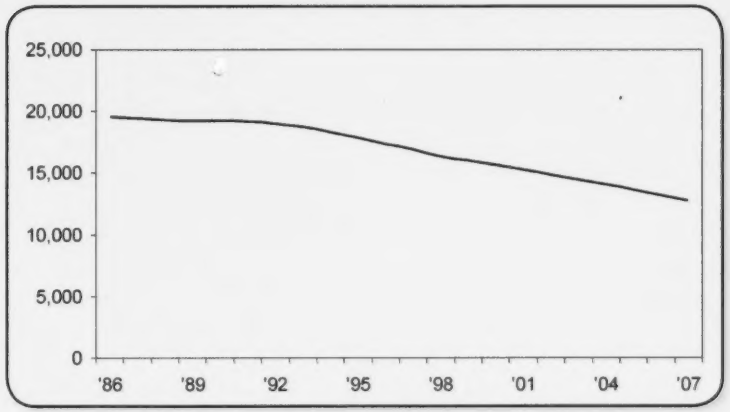
Total Population



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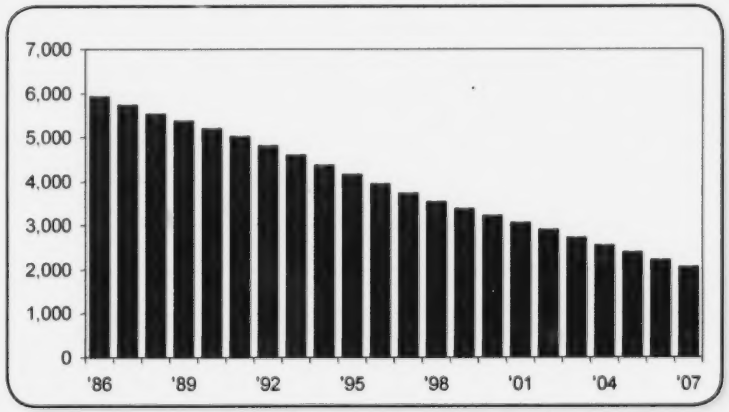
Changes in Selected Demographic Groups

School Age Population

Out-migration and declining births have reduced the size of the region's 5 to 19 age group from 5,900 in 1986 to 2,100 in 2007.

School Age Population (5-19 Years)



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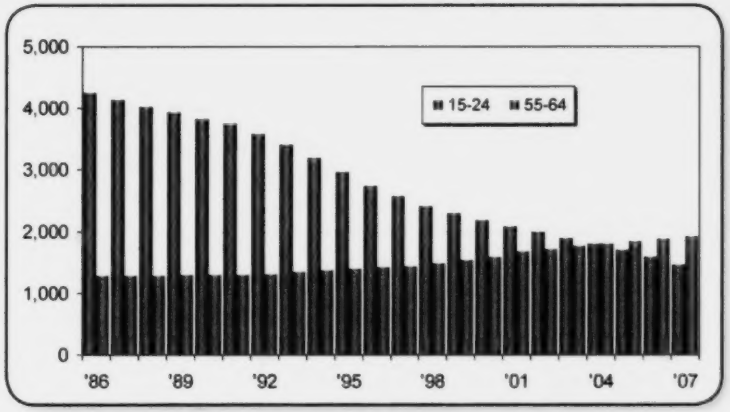
Labour Market Entrants and Leavers

The number of people preparing to exit the labour market (ages 55-64) now exceeds the number about to enter the labour market (ages 15-24) in this region. In 1986, potential new entrants exceeded potential leavers by 3,000. In 2007, potential labour market leavers exceeded potential new entrants by 460.

Potential Labour Market Entrants and Leavers



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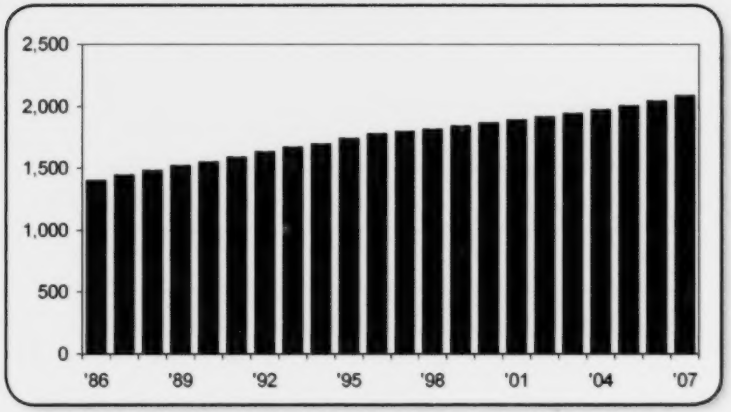
Core Labour Force Population

As a result of aging and out-migration, the core labour force population (ages 15-64) declined from 12,900 in 1986 to 9,000 in 2007. This group is also aging. In 1986, 78.1% of this group were ages 15-44. Today, 52.5% are between the ages of 15 and 44 and 47.5% are 45 or older.

Seniors

Despite the significant drop in total population in this region over the past two decades, aging and rising life expectancy have increased the seniors population from 1,400 in 1986 to almost 2,100 in 2007.

Seniors Population (65+ Years)



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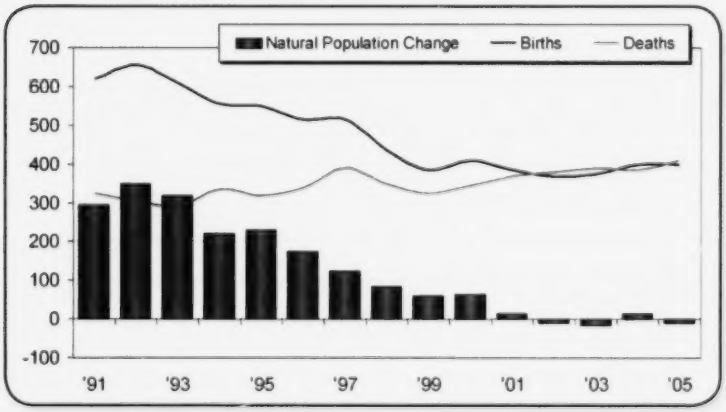
Corner Brook - Rocky Harbour Rural Secretariat Region

Natural Population Change

The demographics of the Corner Brook - Rocky Harbour region are changing. Total births declined from 620 in 1991 to 400 in 2005. At the same time, deaths increased, rising from 325 in 1991 to 410 in 2005. Thus, natural population change has declined from an annual increase of 295 in 1991 to a slight decrease of 10 in 2005.

Natural Population Change



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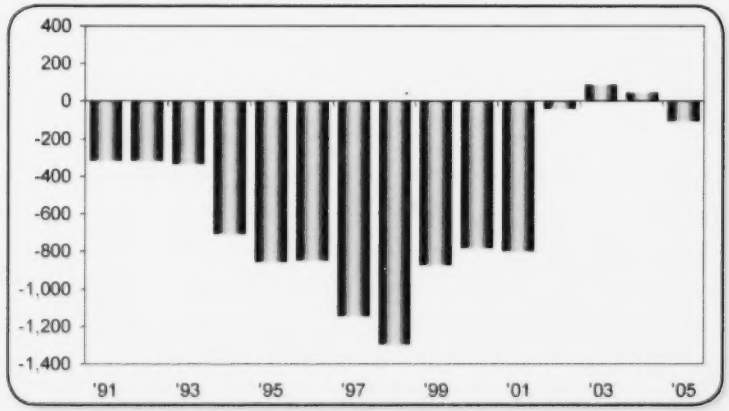
Out-Migration

In the past, net-migration has usually been negative in the Corner Brook - Rocky Harbour region, but levels have turned slightly positive in recent years. In 1991, annual net out-migration was roughly 320 persons. Net out-migration peaked at around 1,300 in 1998 exacerbated by the collapse of the fishery and changes to the EI program along with other factors. Out-migration slowed over the next few years, with slight levels of net in-migration being recorded for

Total Net-Migration



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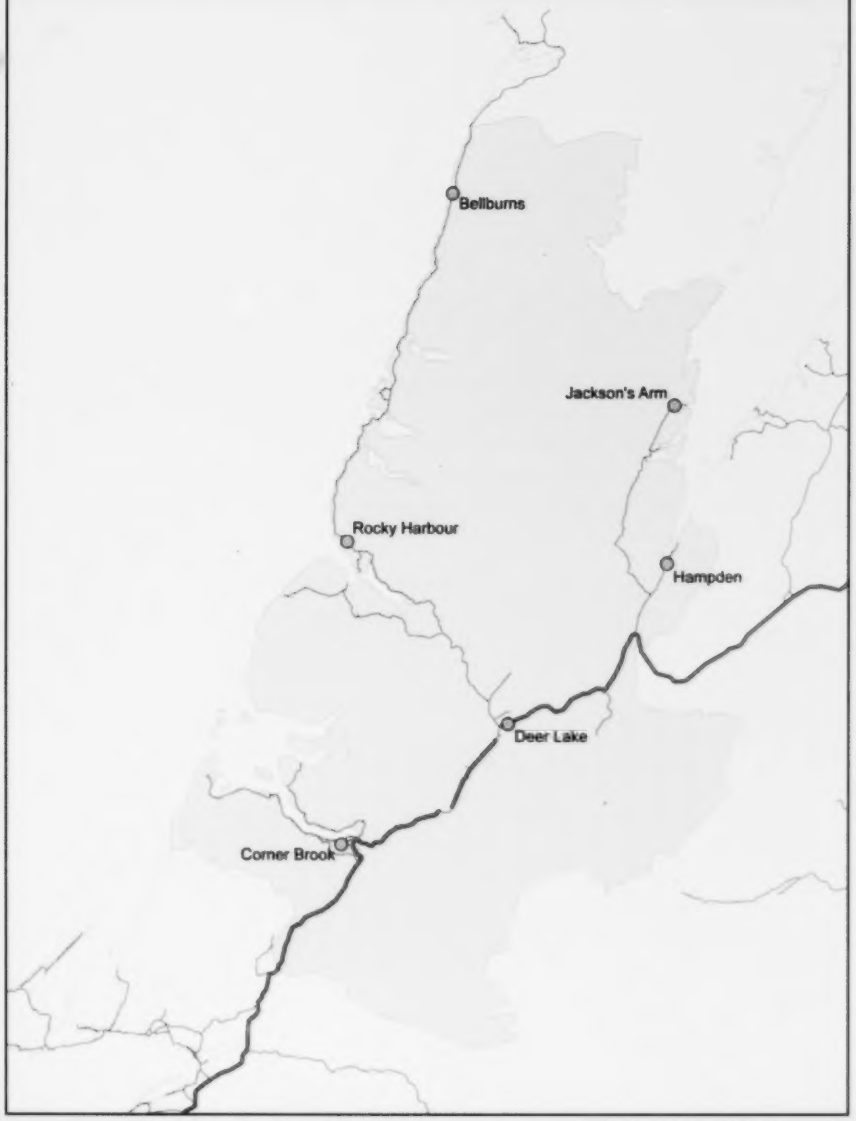
Corner Brook - Rocky Harbour



2003 and 2004. However, there was a net out-migration of approximately 100 in this region in 2005. Recent challenges in the fishery and forestry industries, and the increased number of attractive high paying jobs for workers in other provinces, particularly Alberta, have provided strong incentives for people to migrate.

Population Today

As a result of the combination of falling natural population change and high levels of net out-migration—particularly amongst youth—the population of the region has declined from 53,100 in 1986 to around 45,900 in 2007.

Furthermore, the population aged rapidly, with the region's median age increasing from around 32 years in the early 1990s to about 43 years today.

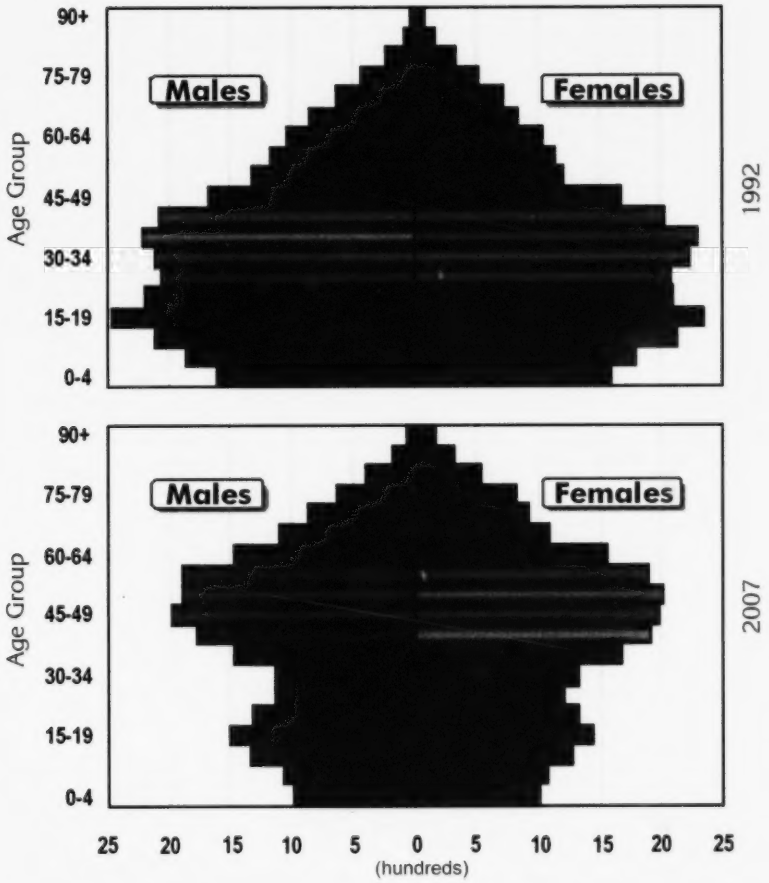
The geographic distribution of the population has changed; generally, the populations of smaller communities in the region have declined at a faster rate than that of larger towns (see table).

Corner Brook - Rocky Harbour Region Community Census Counts

Community	1991	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006
Corner Brook	22,410	20,103	20,083	-10.4%
Deer Lake	5,161	4,769	4,827	-6.5%
Pasadena	3,428	3,133	3,180	-7.2%
Rocky Harbour	1,138	1,002	978	-14.1%
Jackson's Arm	533	420	374	-29.8%
Other	18,840	16,068	16,288	-13.5%

Statistics Canada Census Counts

Population Pyramids
Corner Brook - Rocky Harbour

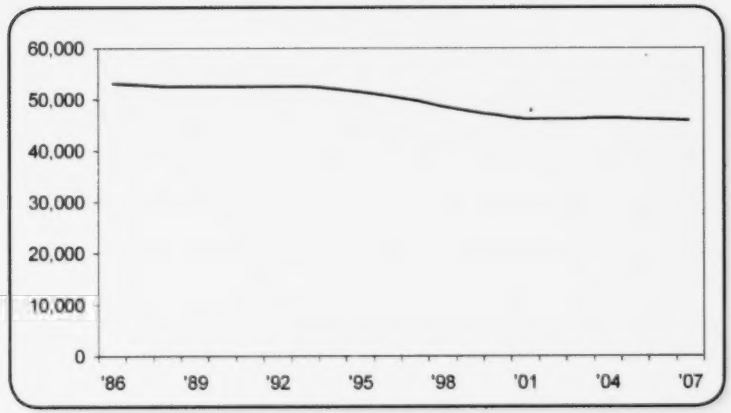


Economics and Statistics Branch, Department of Finance

Interpreting Population Pyramids

Population pyramids show the make-up of the population in terms of the number of males and females grouped by age. Pyramids that are wide at the bottom and small at the top reflect a younger population while those smaller at the bottom and larger at the top reflect an older population. The lighter bars above represent the "baby boomers" (i.e., those born between 1947 and 1966).

Total Population



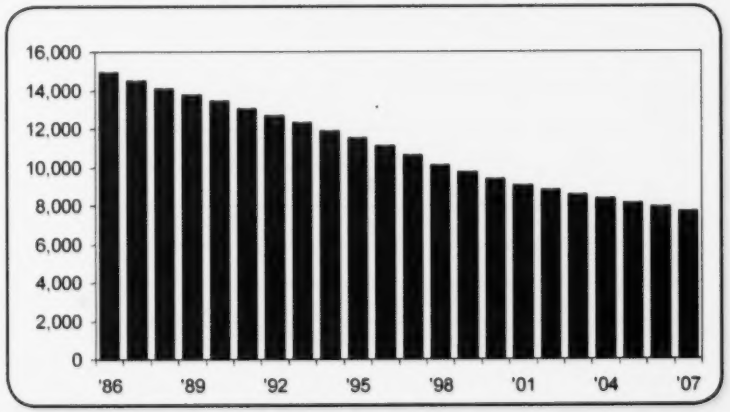
Economics and Statistics Branch, Department of Finance

Changes in Selected Demographic Groups

School Age Population

Out-migration and declining births have reduced the size of the region's 5 to 19 age group from 15,000 in 1986 to 7,700 in 2007.

School Age Population (5-19 Years)

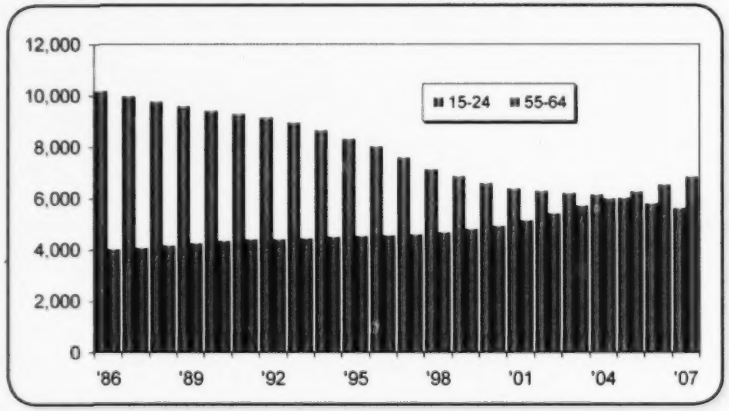


Economics and Statistics Branch, Department of Finance

Labour Market Entrants and Leavers

The number of people preparing to exit the labour market (ages 55-64) now exceeds the number about to enter the labour market (ages 15-24) in this region. In 1986, potential new entrants exceeded potential leavers by 6,200. In 2007, potential labour market leavers exceeded potential new entrants by 1,200.

Potential Labour Market Entrants and Leavers



Economics and Statistics Branch, Department of Finance

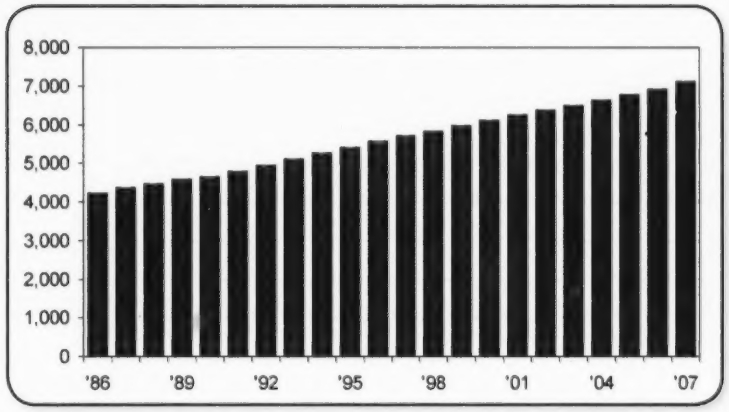
Core Labour Force Population

As a result of aging and out-migration, the core labour force population (ages 15-64) declined from 35,500 in 1986 to 32,000 in 2007. This group is also aging. In 1986, 74.7% of this group were ages 15-44. Today, 54.0% are between the ages of 15 and 44 and 46.0% are 45 or older.

Seniors

Despite the drop in total population in this region over the past two decades, aging and rising life expectancy have increased the seniors population from 4,200 in 1986 to almost 7,100 in 2007.

Seniors Population (65+ Years)



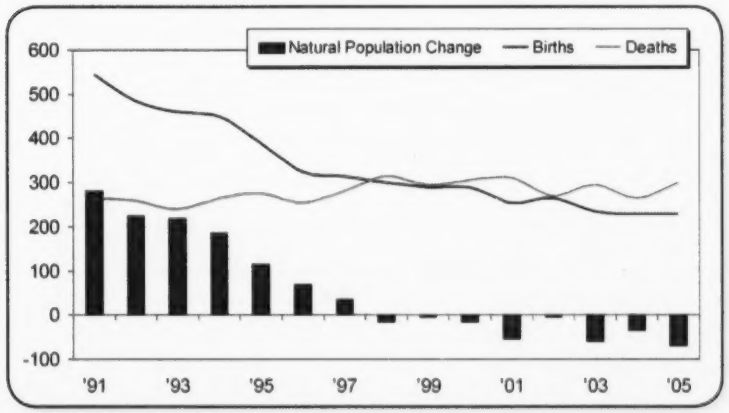
Economics and Statistics Branch, Department of Finance

Stephenville - Port aux Basques Rural Secretariat Region

Natural Population Change

The demographics of the Stephenville - Port aux Basques region have changed significantly over the past two decades. Total births declined from 545 in 1991 to 230 in 2005. At the same time, deaths increased, rising from 265 in 1991 to 300 in 2005. Thus, natural population change has declined from an annual increase of 280 in 1991 to a decrease of 70 in 2005.

Natural Population Change

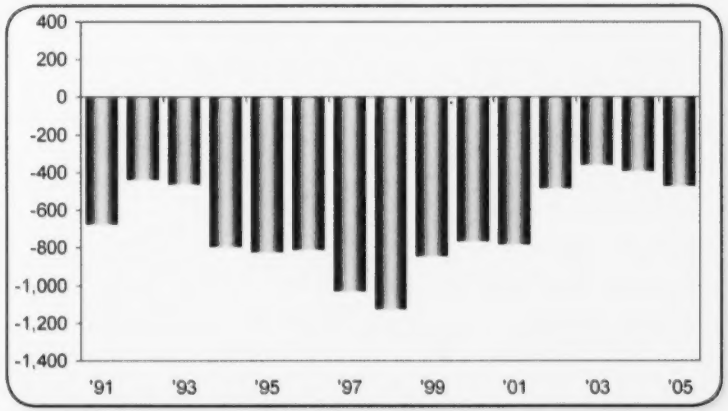


Economics and Statistics Branch, Department of Finance

Out-Migration

Net-migration has usually been negative in the Stephenville - Port aux Basques region. In 1991, annual net out-migration was roughly 670 persons. Net out-migration peaked at around 1,130 in 1998 exacerbated by the collapse of the fishery and changes to the EI program along with other factors. Out-migration slowed over the next few years hitting a low of around 360 in 2003, however, it increased again in recent years reaching approximately 470 in 2005. Recent challenges

Total Net-Migration



Economics and Statistics Branch, Department of Finance

Stephenville - Port aux Basques

in the fishery and forestry industries, and the increased number of attractive high paying jobs in other provinces, particularly Alberta, have provided strong incentives for people to migrate.

Population Today

As a result of the combination of falling natural population change and high levels of net out-migration—particularly amongst youth—the population of the region has declined from 42,900 in 1986 to around 30,600 in 2007.

Furthermore, the population aged rapidly, with the region's median age increasing from around 31 years in the early 1990s to around 45 years today.

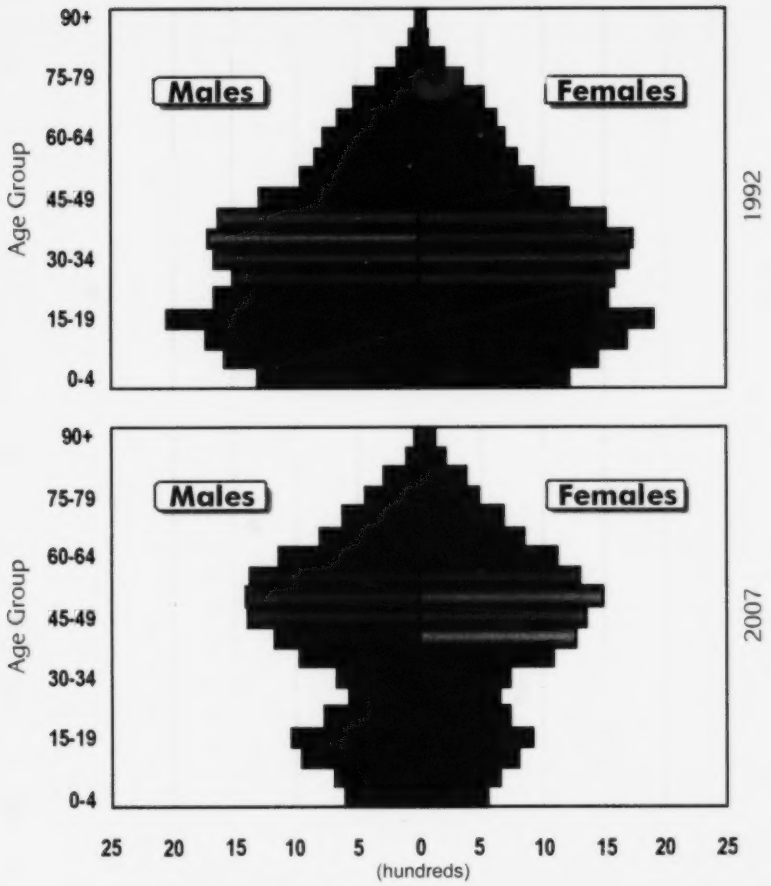
The geographic distribution of the population has changed; generally, the populations of smaller communities in the region have declined at a faster rate than that of larger towns (see table).

Stephenville - Port aux Basques Region
Community Census Counts

Community	1991	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006
Stephenville	7,621	7,109	6,588	-13.6%
Channel-Port aux Basques	5,644	4,637	4,319	-23.5%
Burgeo	2,400	1,782	1,607	-33.0%
St. George's	1,678	1,354	1,246	-25.7%
Ramea	1,224	754	618	-49.5%
Kippens	1,767	1,802	1,739	-1.6%
Other	19,571	15,562	14,838	-24.2%

Statistics Canada Census Counts

Population Pyramids
Stephenville - Port aux Basques

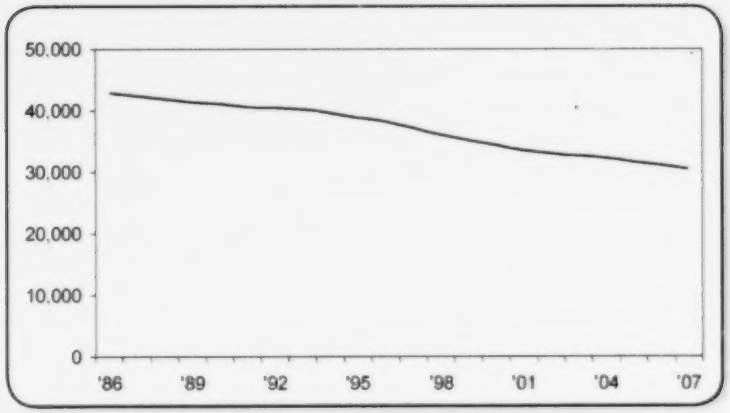


Economics and Statistics Branch, Department of Finance

Interpreting Population Pyramids

Population pyramids show the make-up of the population in terms of the number of males and females grouped by age. Pyramids that are wide at the bottom and small at the top reflect a younger population while those smaller at the bottom and larger at the top reflect an older population. The lighter bars above represent the "baby boomers" (i.e., those born between 1947 and 1966).

Total Population



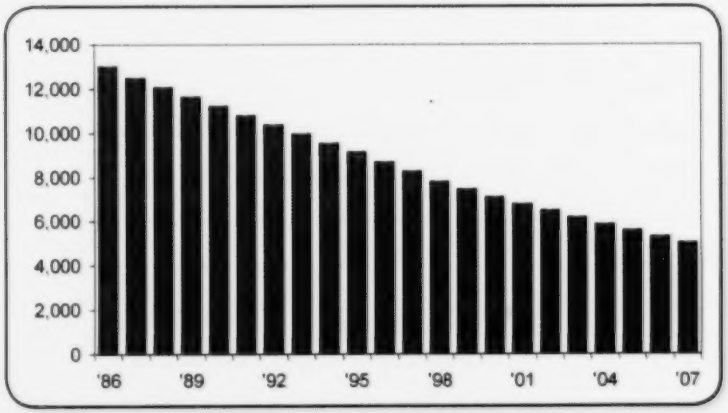
Economics and Statistics Branch, Department of Finance

Changes in Selected Demographic Groups

School Age Population

Out-migration and declining births have reduced the size of the region's 5 to 19 age group from 13,000 in 1986 to 5,100 in 2007.

School Age Population (5-19 Years)

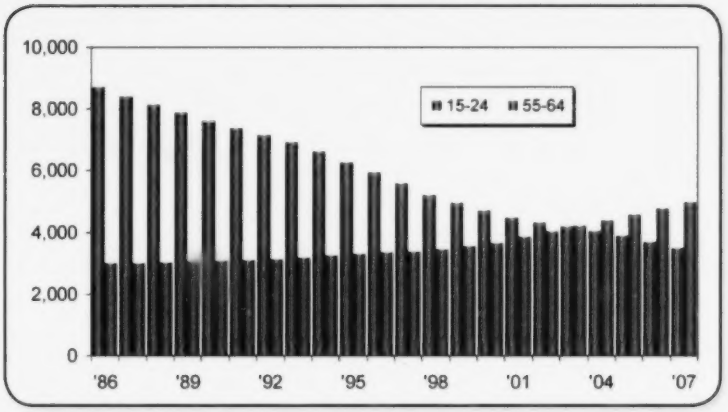


Economics and Statistics Branch, Department of Finance

Labour Market Entrants and Leavers

The number of people preparing to exit the labour market (ages 55-64) now exceeds the number about to enter the labour market (ages 15-24) in this region. In 1986, potential new entrants exceeded potential leavers by 5,700. In 2007, potential labour market leavers exceeded potential new entrants by nearly 1,500.

Potential Labour Market Entrants and Leavers



Economics and Statistics Branch, Department of Finance

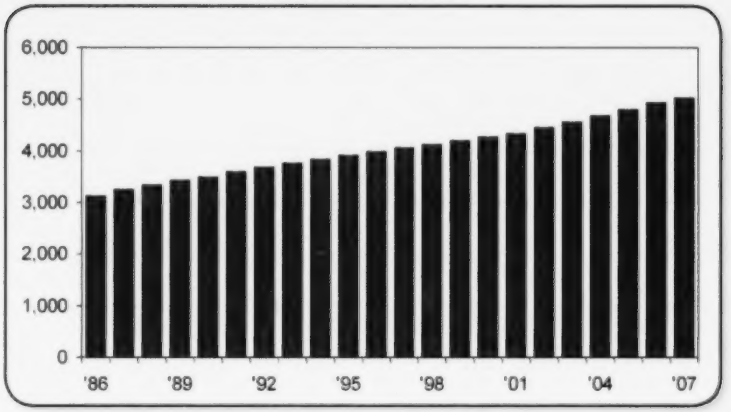
Core Labour Force Population

As a result of aging and out-migration, the core labour force population (ages 15-64) declined from 28,300 in 1986 to 21,300 in 2007. This group is also aging. In 1986, 76.5% of this group were ages 15-44. Today, 50% are between the ages of 15 and 44 and 50% are 45 or older.

Seniors

Despite the drop in total population in this region over the past two decades, aging and rising life expectancy have increased the seniors population from 3,100 in 1986 to around 5,000 in 2007.

Seniors Population (65+ Years)



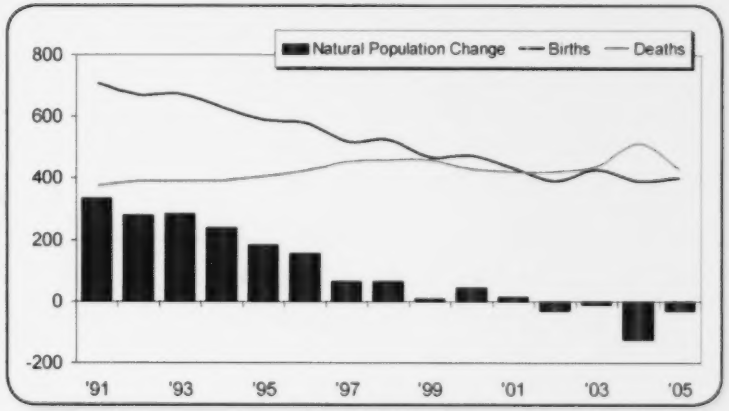
Economics and Statistics Branch, Department of Finance

Grand Falls-Windsor - Baie Verte - Harbour Breton Rural Secretariat Region

Natural Population Change

The demographics of the Grand Falls-Windsor - Baie Verte - Harbour Breton region have changed significantly over the past 20 years. Total births declined from 710 in 1991 to 400 in 2005. At the same time, deaths increased, rising from 375 in 1991 to 430 in 2005. Thus, natural population change has declined from an annual increase of 335 in 1991 to a decrease of 30 in 2005.

Natural Population Change

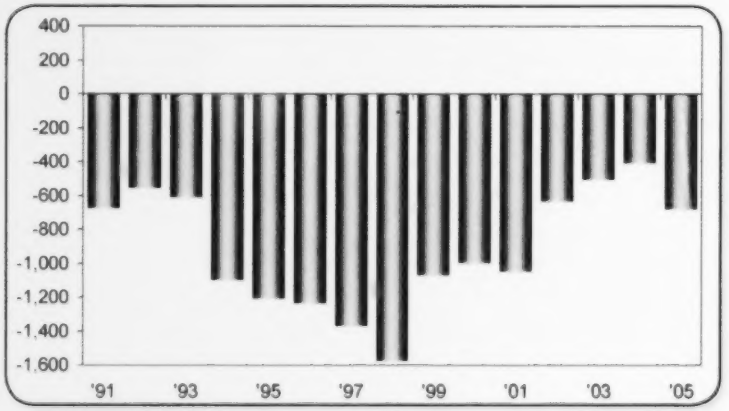


Economics and Statistics Branch, Department of Finance

Out-Migration

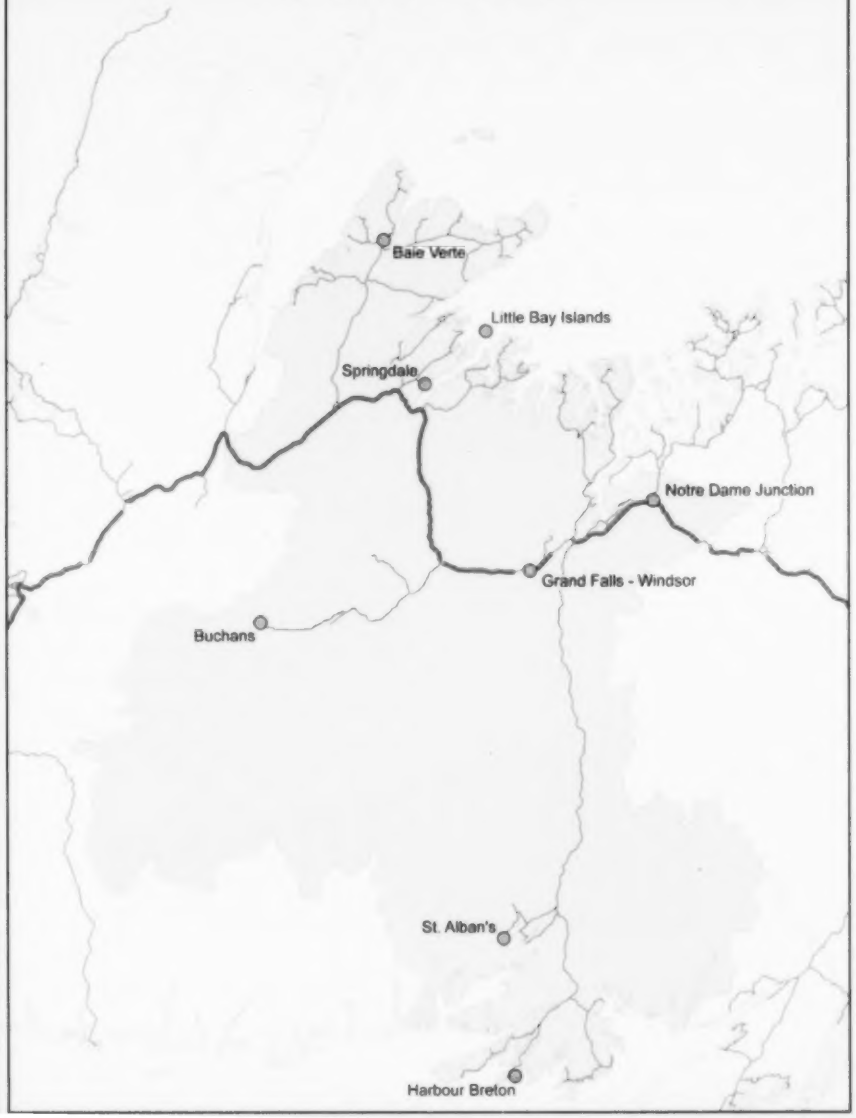
Net-migration has usually been negative in the Grand Falls-Windsor - Baie Verte - Harbour Breton region. In 1991, annual net out-migration was roughly 680 persons. Net out-migration peaked at around 1,580 in 1998 exacerbated by the collapse of the fishery and changes to the EI program along with other factors. Out-migration slowed over the next few years hitting a low of around 410 in 2004, however, it increased again in 2005 reaching approximately 680. Recent chal-

Total Net-Migration



Economics and Statistics Branch, Department of Finance.

Grand Falls-Windsor - Baie Verte - Harbour Breton



lenges in the fishery and forestry industries, and the increased number of attractive high paying jobs in other provinces, particularly Alberta, have provided strong incentives for people to migrate.

Population Today

As a result of the combination of falling natural population change and high levels of net out-migration—particularly amongst youth—the population of the region has declined from 63,700 in 1986 to around 48,100 in 2007.

Furthermore, the population aged rapidly, with the region's median age increasing from around 31 years in the early 1990s to about 44 years today.

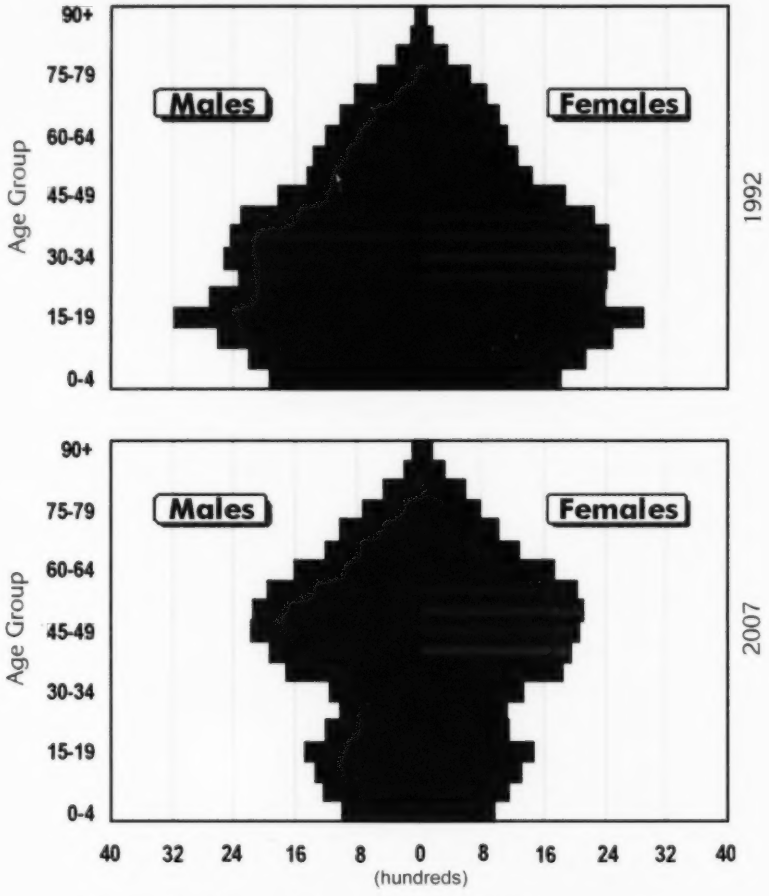
The geographic distribution of the population has changed with the notable exception of Conne River; generally, the populations of smaller communities in the region have declined at a faster rate than that of larger towns (see table).

Grand Falls-Windsor - Baie Verte - Harbour Breton Region Community Census Counts

Community	1991	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006
Grand Falls-Windsor	14,693	13,340	13,558	-7.7%
Bishop's Falls	4,232	3,688	3,399	-19.7%
Springdale	3,545	3,045	2,764	-22.0%
Harbour Breton	2,418	2,079	1,877	-22.4%
Baie Verte	1,913	1,492	1,275	-33.4%
Conne River (Samiajij Miawpukek)	613	837	867	41.4%
Botwood	3,663	3,221	3,052	-16.7%
Triton	1,273	1,102	1,029	-19.2%
St. Alban's	1,586	1,372	1,278	-19.4%
Other	26,444	21,089	19,506	-26.2%

Statistics Canada Census Counts

Population Pyramids
Grand Falls-Windsor - Baie Verte - Harbour Breton

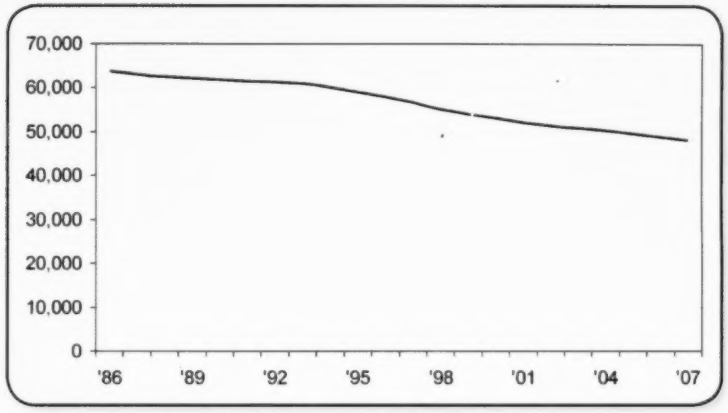


Economics and Statistics Branch, Department of Finance

Interpreting Population Pyramids

Population pyramids show the make-up of the population in terms of the number of males and females grouped by age. Pyramids that are wide at the bottom and small at the top reflect a younger population while those smaller at the bottom and larger at the top reflect an older population. The lighter bars above represent the "baby boomers" (i.e., those born between 1947 and 1966).

Total Population



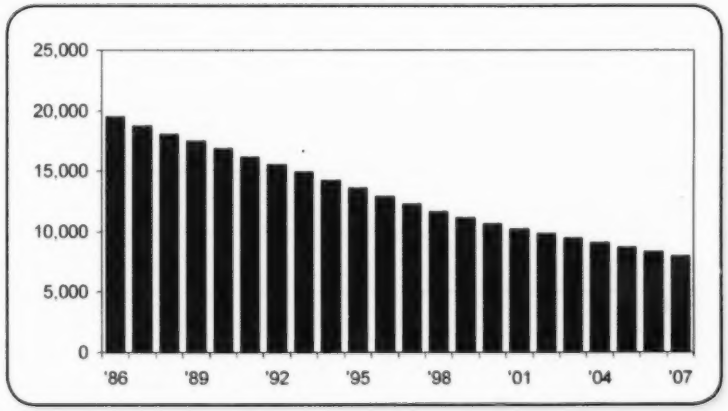
Economics and Statistics Branch, Department of Finance

Changes in Selected Demographic Groups

School Age Population

Out-migration and declining births have reduced the size of this region's 5 to 19 age group from 19,500 in 1986 to 8,000 in 2007.

School Age Population (5-19 Years)

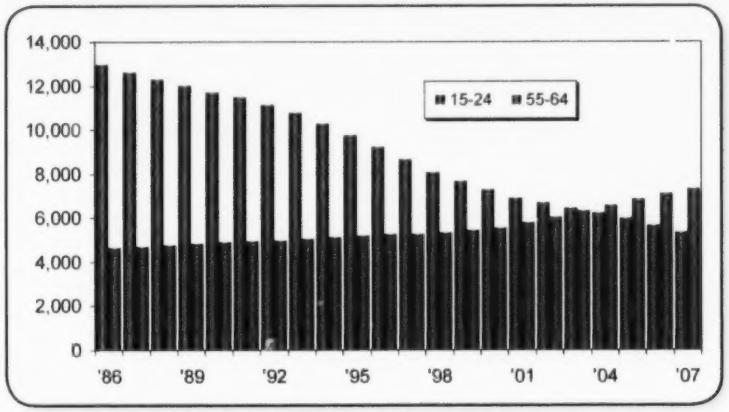


Economics and Statistics Branch, Department of Finance

Labour Market Entrants and Leavers

The number of people preparing to exit the labour market (ages 55-64) now exceeds the number about to enter the labour market (ages 15-24) in this region. In 1986, potential new entrants exceeded potential leavers by 8,300. In 2007, potential labour market leavers exceeded potential new entrants by 2,000.

Potential Labour Market Entrants and Leavers



Economics and Statistics Branch, Department of Finance

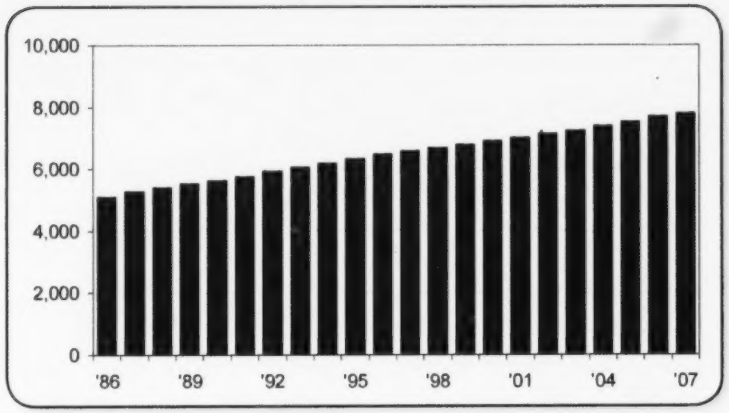
Core Labour Force Population

As a result of aging and out-migration, the core labour force population (ages 15-64) declined from 41,700 in 1986 to 33,300 in 2007. This group is also aging. In 1986, 75.0% of this group were ages 15-44. Today, 52.4% are between the ages of 15 and 44 and 47.6% are 45 or older.

Seniors

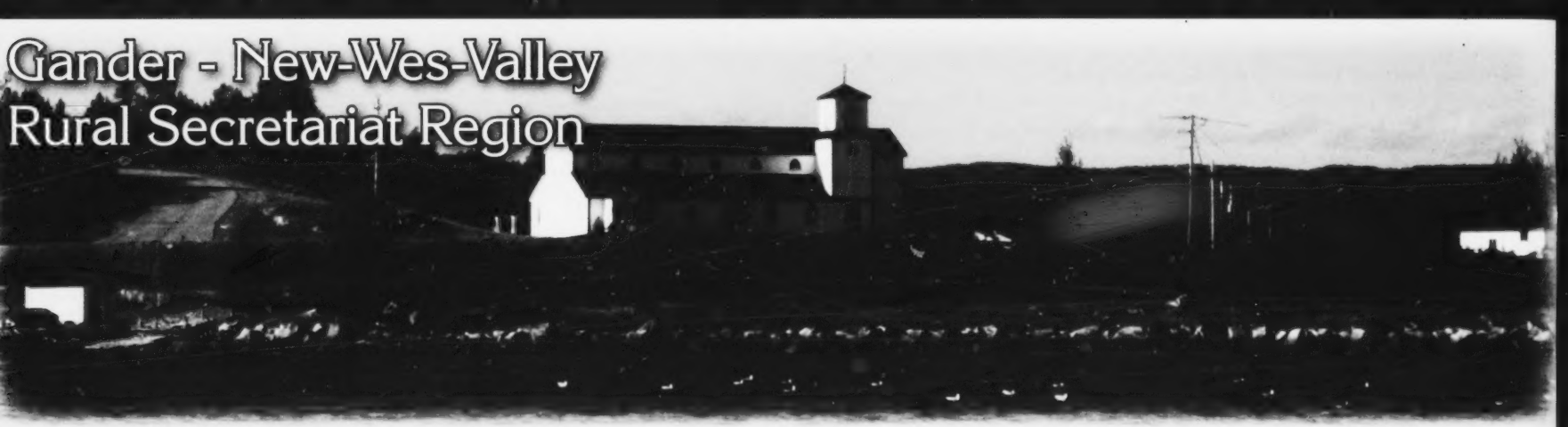
Despite the drop in total population in this region over the past two decades, aging and rising life expectancy have increased the seniors population from 5,100 in 1986 to around 7,800 in 2007.

Seniors Population (65+ Years)



Economics and Statistics Branch, Department of Finance

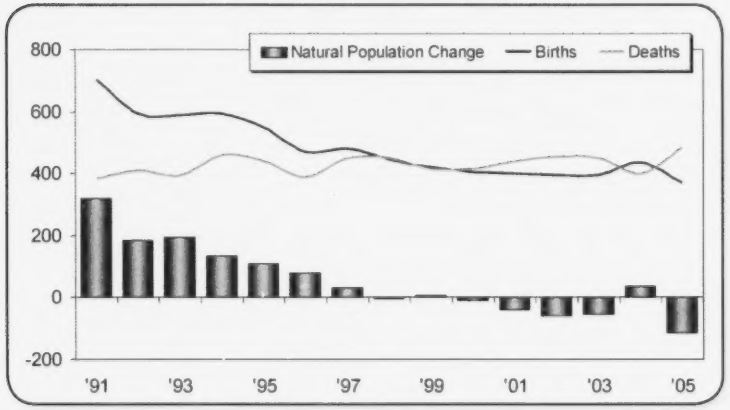
Gander - New-Wes-Valley Rural Secretariat Region



Natural Population Change

The demographics of the Gander - New-Wes-Valley region have changed significantly over the past 20 years. Total births declined from 705 in 1991 to 370 in 2005. At the same time, deaths increased, rising from 385 in 1991 to 485 in 2005. Thus, natural population change has declined from an annual increase of 320 in 1991 to a decrease of 115 in 2005.

Natural Population Change

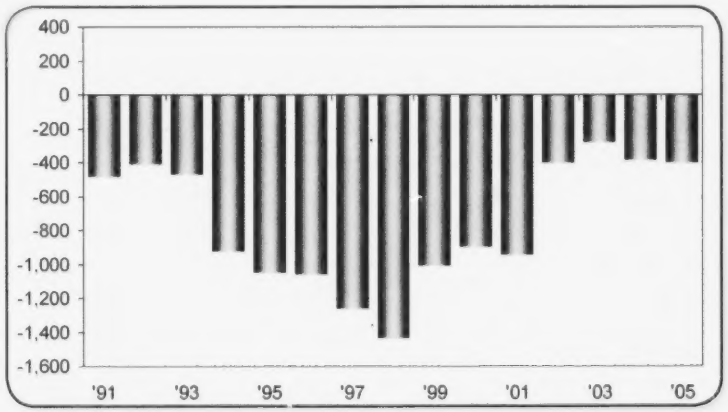


Economics and Statistics Branch, Department of Finance

Out-Migration

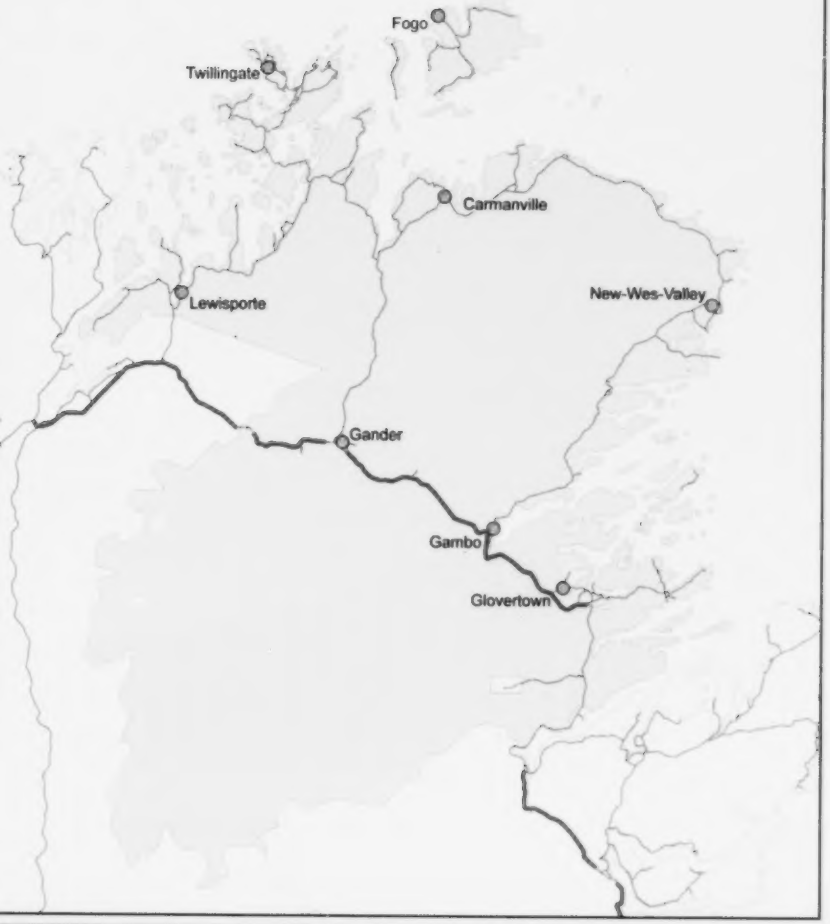
Net-migration has usually been negative in the Gander - New-Wes-Valley region. In 1991, annual net out-migration was roughly 480 persons. Net out-migration peaked at around 1,440 in 1998 exacerbated by the collapse of the fishery and changes to the EI program along with other factors. Out-migration slowed over the next few years hitting a low of around 280 in 2003, however, it increased again in recent years reaching approximately 400 in

Total Net-Migration



Economics and Statistics Branch, Department of Finance

Gander - New-Wes-Valley



2005. Recent challenges in the fishery and forestry industries, and the increased number of attractive high paying jobs in other provinces, particularly Alberta, have provided strong incentives for people to migrate.

Population Today

As a result of the combination of falling natural population change and high levels of net out-migration—particularly amongst youth—the population of the region has declined from 59,400 in 1986 to around 46,600 in 2007.

Furthermore, the population aged rapidly with the region's median age increasing from around 32 years in the early 1990s to about 44 years today.

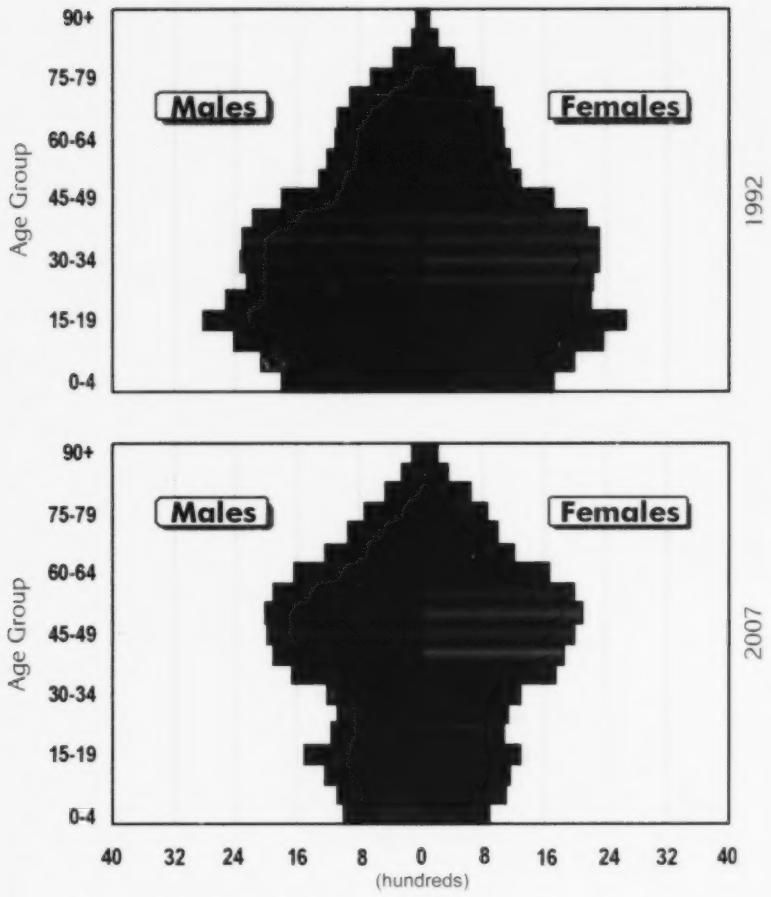
The geographic distribution of the population has changed; generally, the populations of smaller communities in the region have declined at a faster rate than that of larger towns (see table).

Gander - New-Wes-Valley Region Community Census Counts

Community	1991	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006
Gander	10,339	9,651	9,951	-3.8%
Lewisporte	3,848	3,312	3,308	-14.0%
New-Wes-Valley	3,230	2,832	2,485	-23.1%
Glovertown	2,276	2,163	2,062	-9.4%
Twillingate	2,969	2,611	2,448	-17.5%
Fogo	1,030	803	748	-27.4%
Gambo	2,496	2,084	2,072	-17.0%
Glenwood	984	845	762	-22.6%
Eastport	601	509	499	-17.0%
Other	29,247	23,785	22,515	-23.0%

Statistics Canada Census Counts

Population Pyramids
Gander - New-Wes-Valley

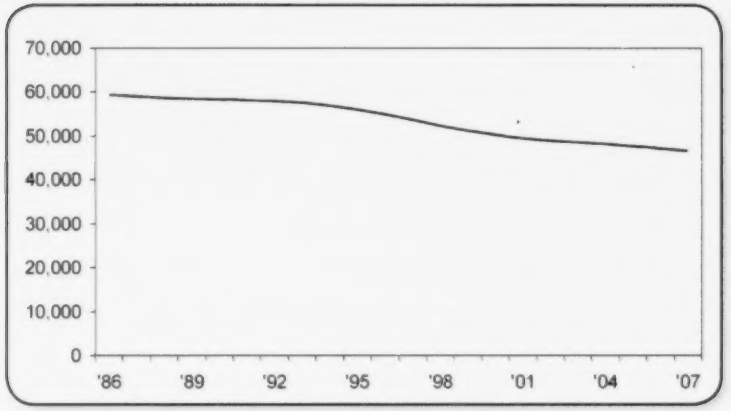


Economics and Statistics Branch, Department of Finance

Interpreting Population Pyramids

Population pyramids show the make-up of the population in terms of the number of males and females grouped by age. Pyramids that are wide at the bottom and small at the top reflect a younger population while those smaller at the bottom and larger at the top reflect an older population. The lighter bars above represent the "baby boomers" (i.e., those born between 1947 and 1966).

Total Population



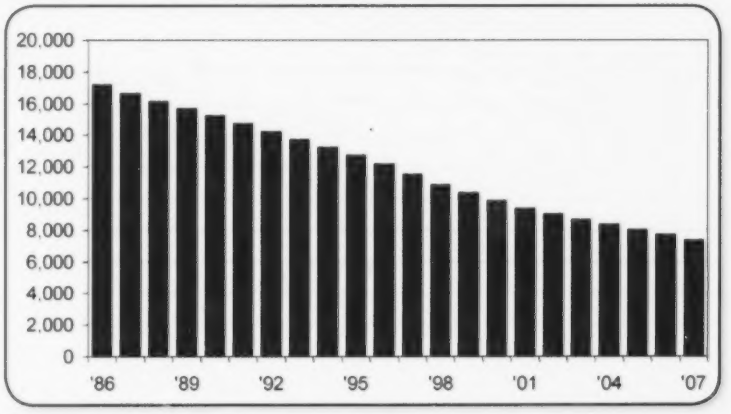
Economics and Statistics Branch, Department of Finance

Changes in Selected Demographic Groups

School Age Population

Out-migration and declining births have reduced the size of this region's 5 to 19 age group from 17,300 in 1986 to 7,400 in 2007.

School Age Population (5-19 Years)

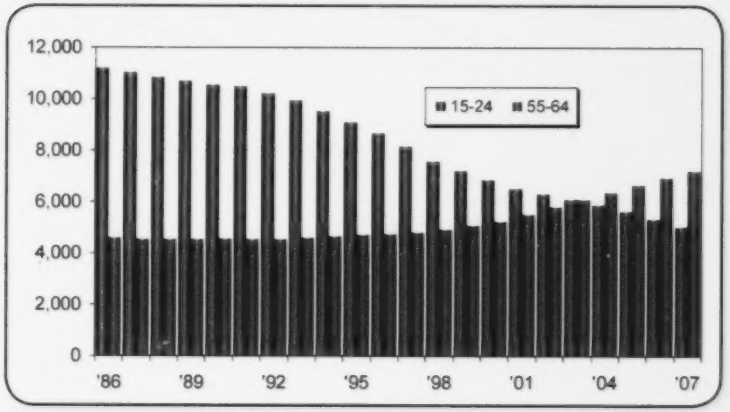


Economics and Statistics Branch, Department of Finance

Labour Market Entrants and Leavers

The number of people preparing to exit the labour market (ages 55-64) now exceeds the number about to enter the labour market (ages 15-24) in this region. In 1986, potential new entrants exceeded potential leavers by 6,600. In 2007, the number of potential labour market leavers exceeded potential new entrants by 2,200.

Potential Labour Market Entrants and Leavers



Economics and Statistics Branch, Department of Finance

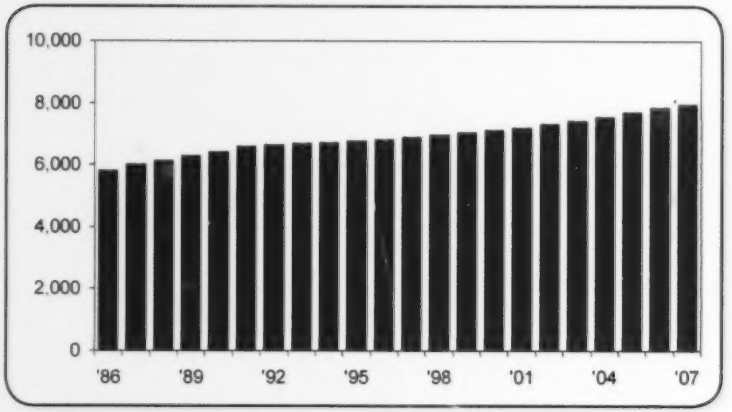
Core Labour Force Population

As a result of aging and out-migration, the core labour force population (ages 15-64) declined from 38,300 in 1986 to 32,200 in 2007. This group is also aging. In 1986, 74.7% of this group were ages 15-44. Today, 52.5% are between the ages of 15 and 44 and 47.5% are 45 or older.

Seniors

Despite the drop in total population in this region over the past two decades, aging and rising life expectancy have increased the seniors population from 5,800 in 1986 to almost 8,000 in 2007.

Seniors Population (65+ Years)



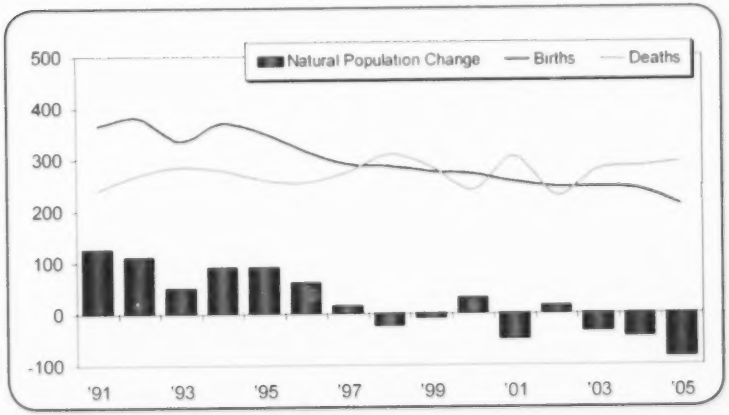
Economics and Statistics Branch, Department of Finance

Clarenville - Bonavista Rural Secretariat Region

Natural Population Change

The demographics of the Clarenville - Bonavista region have changed significantly over the past 20 years. Total births declined from 365 in 1991 to 210 in 2005. At the same time, deaths increased, rising from 240 in 1991 to 295 in 2005. Thus, natural population change has declined from an annual increase of 125 in 1991 to a decrease of 85 in 2005.

Natural Population Change

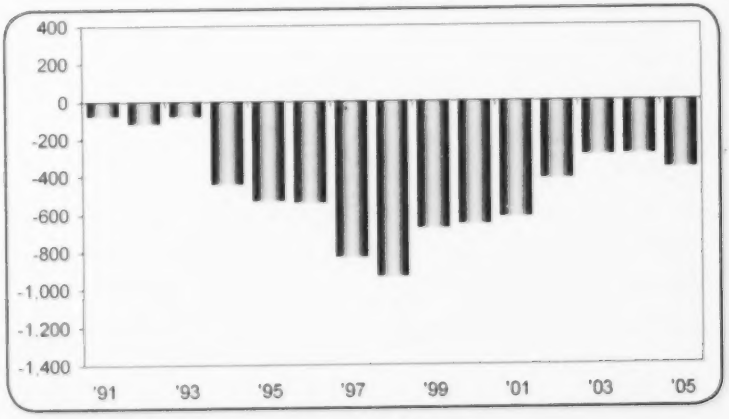


Economics and Statistics Branch, Department of Finance

Out-Migration

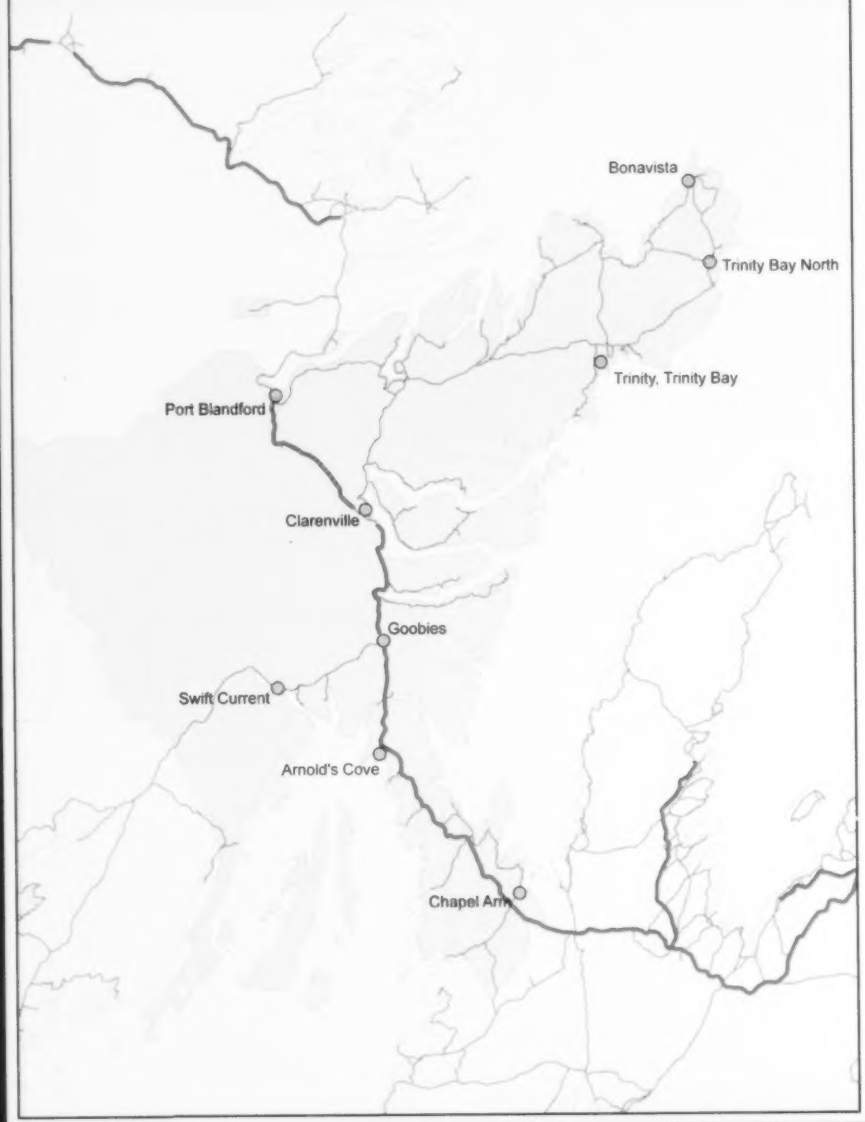
Net-migration has usually been negative in the Clarenville - Bonavista region. In 1991, annual net out-migration was roughly 75 persons. Net out-migration peaked at around 930 in 1998 exacerbated by the collapse of the fishery and changes to the EI program along with other factors. Out-migration slowed over the next few years hitting a low of around 290 in 2003 and 2004, however, it increased again

Total Net-Migration



Economics and Statistics Branch, Department of Finance

Clarenville - Bonavista



in 2005 reaching approximately 360. Recent challenges in the fishery and forestry industries, and the increased number of attractive high paying jobs in other provinces, particularly Alberta, have provided strong incentives for people to migrate.

Population Today

As a result of the combination of falling natural population change and high levels of net out-migration—particularly amongst youth—the population of the region has declined from 35,900 in 1986 to around 28,300 in 2007.

Furthermore, the population aged rapidly, with the region's median age increasing from around 32 years in the early 1990s to about 43 years today.

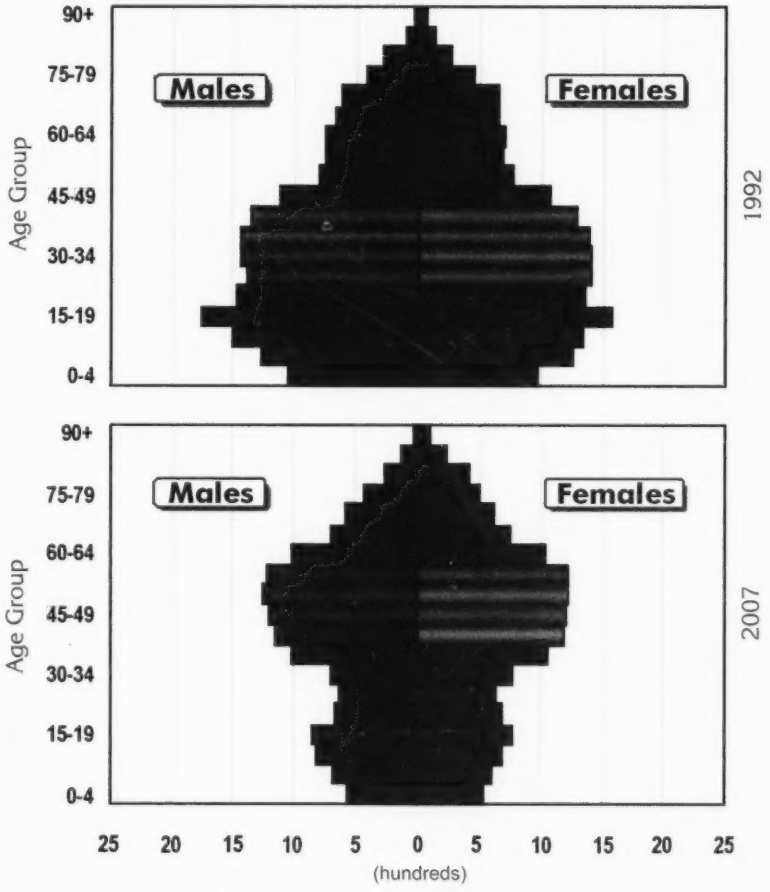
The geographic distribution of the population has changed; generally, the populations of smaller communities in the region have declined at a faster rate than that of larger towns (see table).

Clarenville - Bonavista Region Community Census Counts

Community	1991	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006
Clarenville	4,473	5,104	5,274	17.9%
Bonavista	4,597	4,021	3,764	-18.1%
Arnold's Cove	1,106	1,024	1,003	-9.3%
Norman's Cove-Long Cove	1,054	852	773	-26.7%
Musgravetown	669	640	583	-12.9%
Trinity, Trinity Bay	326	240	191	-41.4%
Other	22,935	18,404	17,062	-25.6%

Statistics Canada Census Counts

Population Pyramids
Clarenville - Bonavista

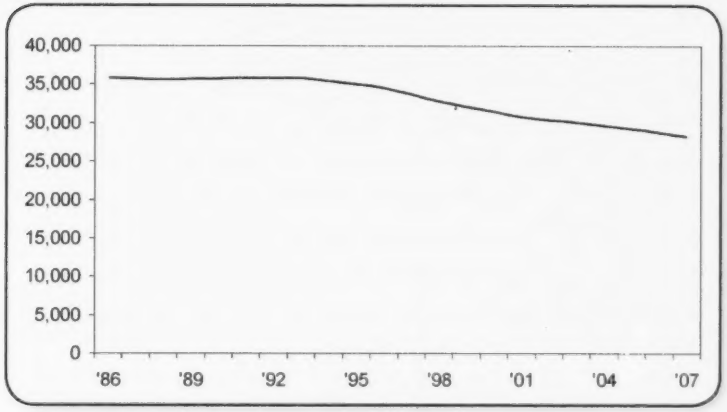


Economics and Statistics Branch, Department of Finance

Interpreting Population Pyramids

Population pyramids show the make-up of the population in terms of the number of males and females grouped by age. Pyramids that are wide at the bottom and small at the top reflect a younger population while those smaller at the bottom and larger at the top reflect an older population. The lighter bars above represent the "baby boomers" (i.e., those born between 1947 and 1966).

Total Population



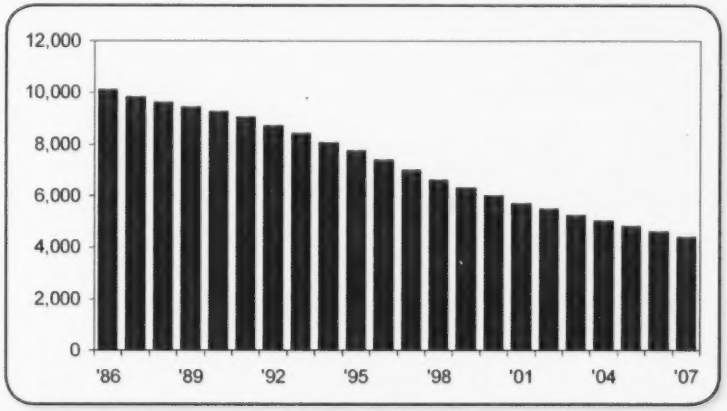
Economics and Statistics Branch, Department of Finance

Changes in Selected Demographic Groups

School Age Population

Out-migration and declining births have reduced the size of this region's 5 to 19 age group from 10,100 in 1986 to 4,400 in 2007.

School Age Population (5-19 Years)

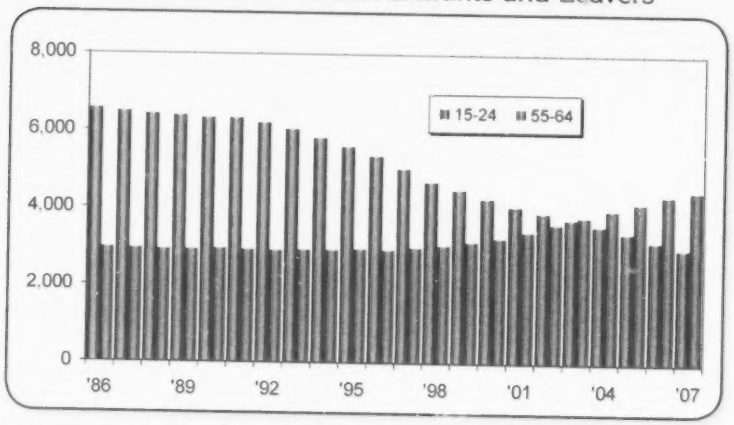


Economics and Statistics Branch, Department of Finance

Labour Market Entrants and Leavers

The number of people preparing to exit the labour market (ages 55-64) now exceeds the number about to enter the labour market (ages 15-24) in this region. In 1986, potential new entrants exceeded potential leavers by 3,600. In 2007, the number of potential labour market leavers exceeded potential new entrants by 1,500.

Potential Labour Market Entrants and Leavers



Economics and Statistics Branch, Department of Finance

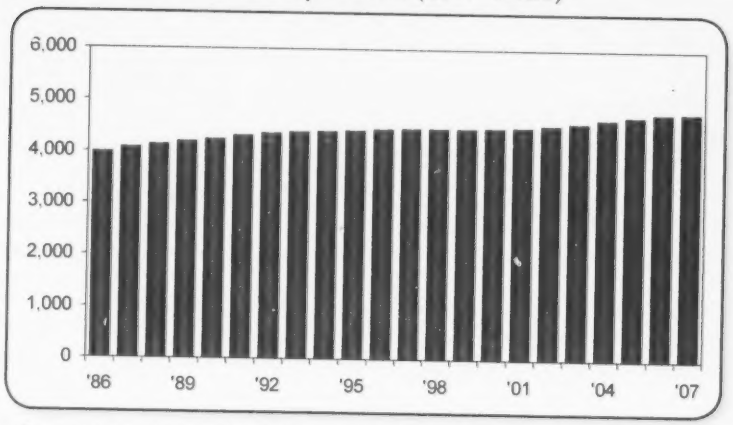
Core Labour Force Population

As a result of aging and out-migration, the core labour force population (ages 15-64) declined from 22,800 in 1986 to 19,600 in 2007. This group is also aging. In 1986, 73.9% of this group were ages 15-44. Today, 52.0% are between the ages of 15 and 44 and 48.0% are 45 or older.

Seniors

Despite the drop in total population in this region over the past two decades, aging and rising life expectancy have increased the seniors population from 4,000 in 1986 to 4,800 in 2007.

Seniors Population (65+ Years)



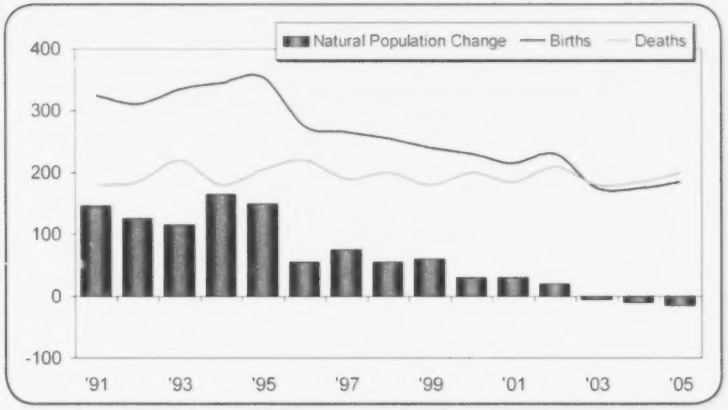
Economics and Statistics Branch, Department of Finance

Burin Peninsula Rural Secretariat Region

Natural Population Change

The demographics of the Burin Peninsula region have changed significantly over the past 20 years. Total births declined from 325 in 1991 to 185 in 2005. At the same time, deaths remained fairly constant, with an average of roughly 200 per year. Thus, natural population change has declined from an annual increase of 145 in 1991 to a slight decrease of 15 in 2005.

Natural Population Change

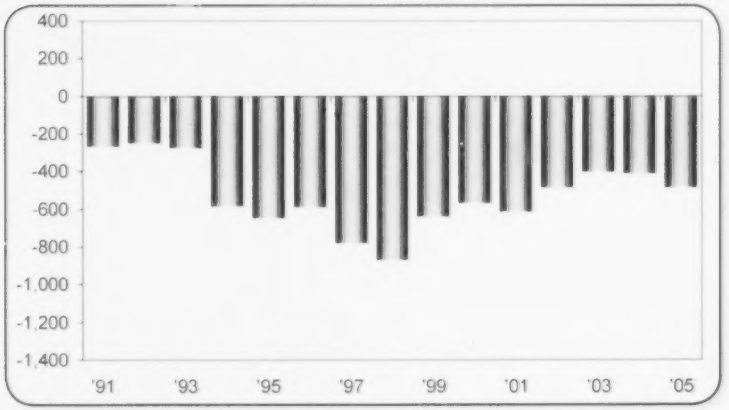


Economics and Statistics Branch, Department of Finance

Out-Migration

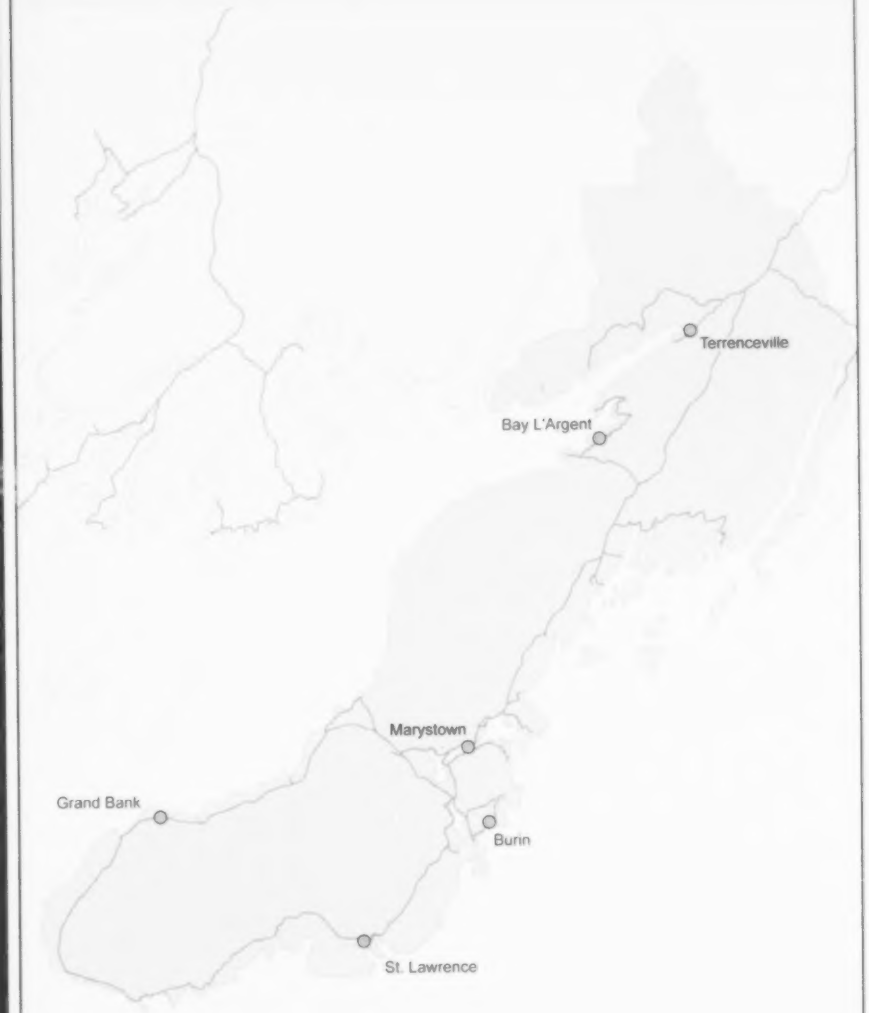
Net-migration has usually been negative in the Burin Peninsula region. In 1991, annual net out-migration was roughly 270 persons. Net out-migration peaked at around 870 in 1998 exacerbated by the collapse of the fishery and changes to the EI program along with other factors. Out-migration slowed over the next few years hitting a low of around 400 in 2003, however, it increased again in recent years reaching approximately 490 in 2005. Recent challenges in the

Total Net-Migration



Economics and Statistics Branch, Department of Finance

Burin Peninsula



fishery and manufacturing industries, and the increased number of attractive high paying jobs in other provinces, particularly Alberta, have provided strong incentives for people to migrate.

Population Today

As a result of the combination of falling natural population change and high levels of net out-migration—particularly amongst youth—the population of the region has declined from 29,900 in 1986 to around 21,300 in 2007.

Furthermore, the population aged rapidly, with the region's median age increasing from around 29 years in the early 1990s to about 42 years today.

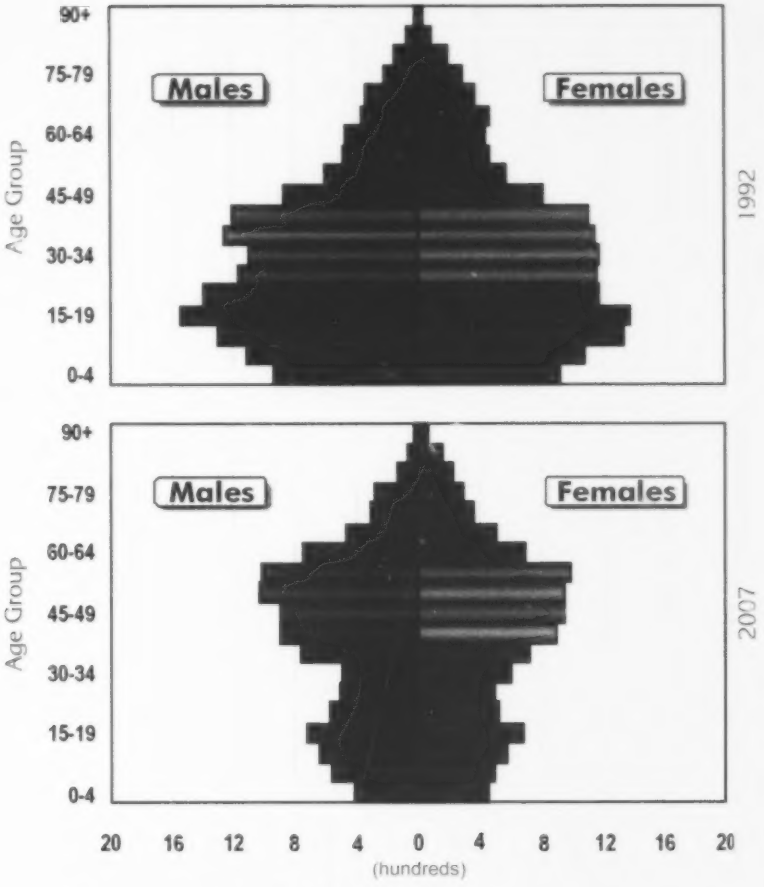
The geographic distribution of the population has changed; generally, the populations of smaller communities in the region have declined at a faster rate than that of larger towns (see table).

Burin Peninsula Region Community Census Counts

Community	1991	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006
Marystown	6,739	5,908	5,436	-19.3%
Grand Bank	3,528	2,841	2,580	-26.9%
Burin	3,259	2,712	2,483	-23.8%
St. Bernard's-Jacques Fontaine	852	657	525	-38.4%
Fortune	2,177	1,615	1,458	-33.0%
St. Lawrence	1,743	1,558	1,349	-22.6%
Other	10,197	8,419	7,769	-23.8%

Statistics Canada Census Counts

Population Pyramids
Burin Peninsula

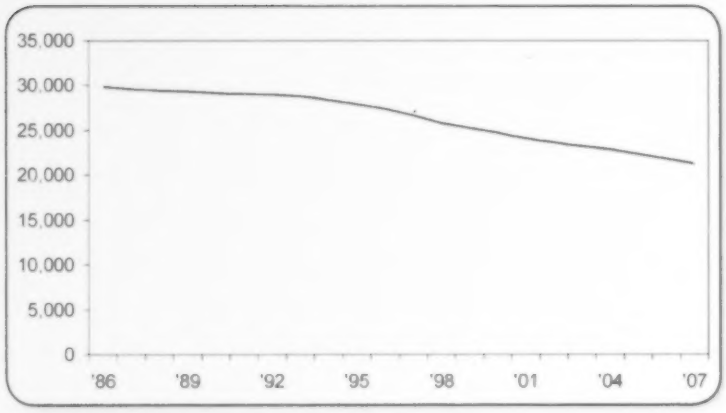


Economics and Statistics Branch, Department of Finance

Interpreting Population Pyramids

Population pyramids show the make-up of the population in terms of the number of males and females grouped by age. Pyramids that are wide at the bottom and small at the top reflect a younger population while those smaller at the bottom and larger at the top reflect an older population. The lighter bars above represent the "baby boomers" (i.e., those born between 1947 and 1966).

Total Population



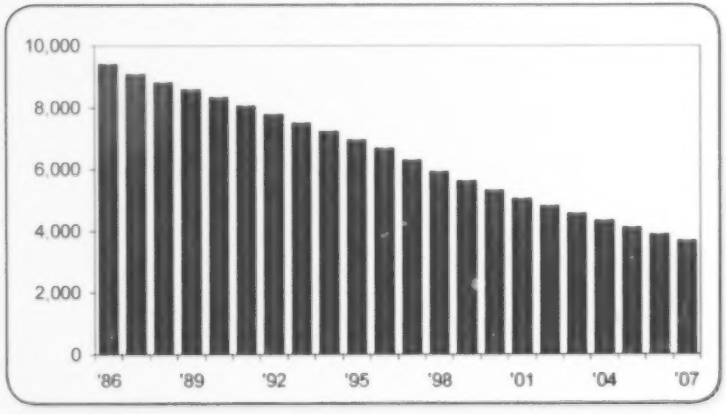
Economics and Statistics Branch, Department of Finance .

Changes in Selected Demographic Groups

School Age Population

Out-migration and declining births have reduced the size of this region's 5 to 19 age group from 9,400 in 1986 to 3,700 in 2007.

School Age Population (5-19 Years)

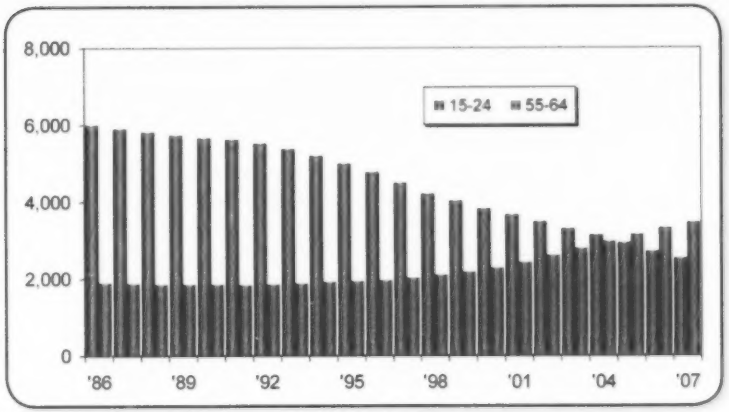


Economics and Statistics Branch, Department of Finance

Labour Market Entrants and Leavers

The number of people preparing to exit the labour market (ages 55-64) now exceeds the number about to enter the labour market (ages 15-24) in this region. In 1986, potential new entrants exceeded potential leavers by 4,100. In 2007, the number of potential labour market leavers exceeded potential new entrants by 950.

Potential Labour Market Entrants and Leavers



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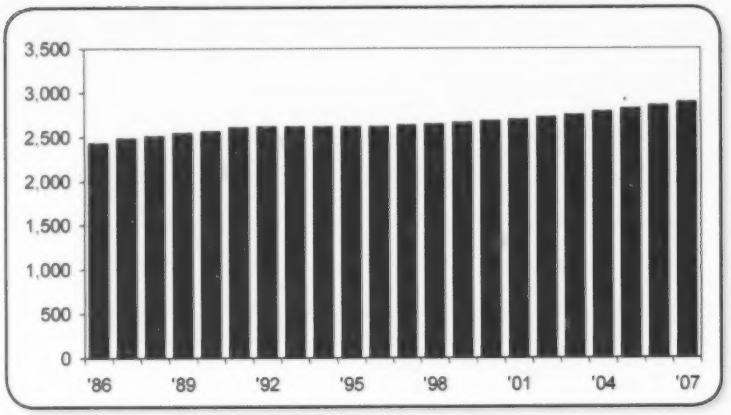
Core Labour Force Population

As a result of aging and out-migration, the core labour force population (ages 15-64) declined from 19,000 in 1986 to 15,200 in 2007. This group is also aging. In 1986, 78.7% of this group were ages 15-44. Today, 52.1% are between the ages of 15 and 44 and 47.9% are 45 or older.

Seniors

Despite the drop in total population in this region over the past two decades, aging and rising life expectancy have increased the seniors population from 2,400 in 1986 to almost 2,900 in 2007.

Seniors Population (65+ Years)



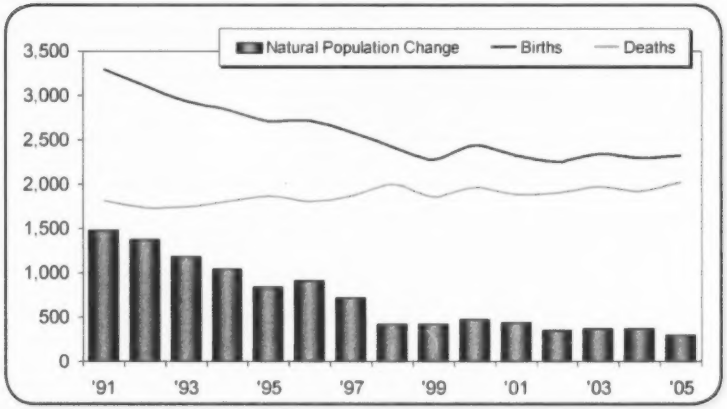
Economics and Statistics Branch, Department of Finance

Avalon Peninsula Rural Secretariat Region

Natural Population Change

The demographics of the Avalon Peninsula region have changed significantly over the past 20 years. Total births declined from 3,295 in 1991 to 2,325 in 2005. At the same time, deaths increased, rising from 1,815 in 1991 to 2,030 in 2005. Thus, natural population change has declined from an annual increase of 1,480 in 1991 to an increase of 295 in 2005.

Natural Population Change



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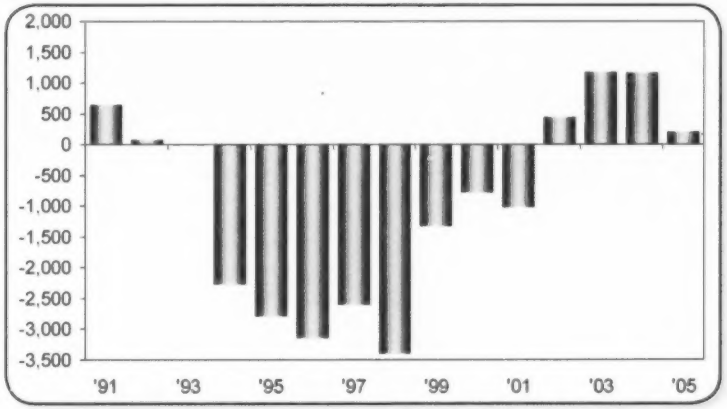
Out-Migration

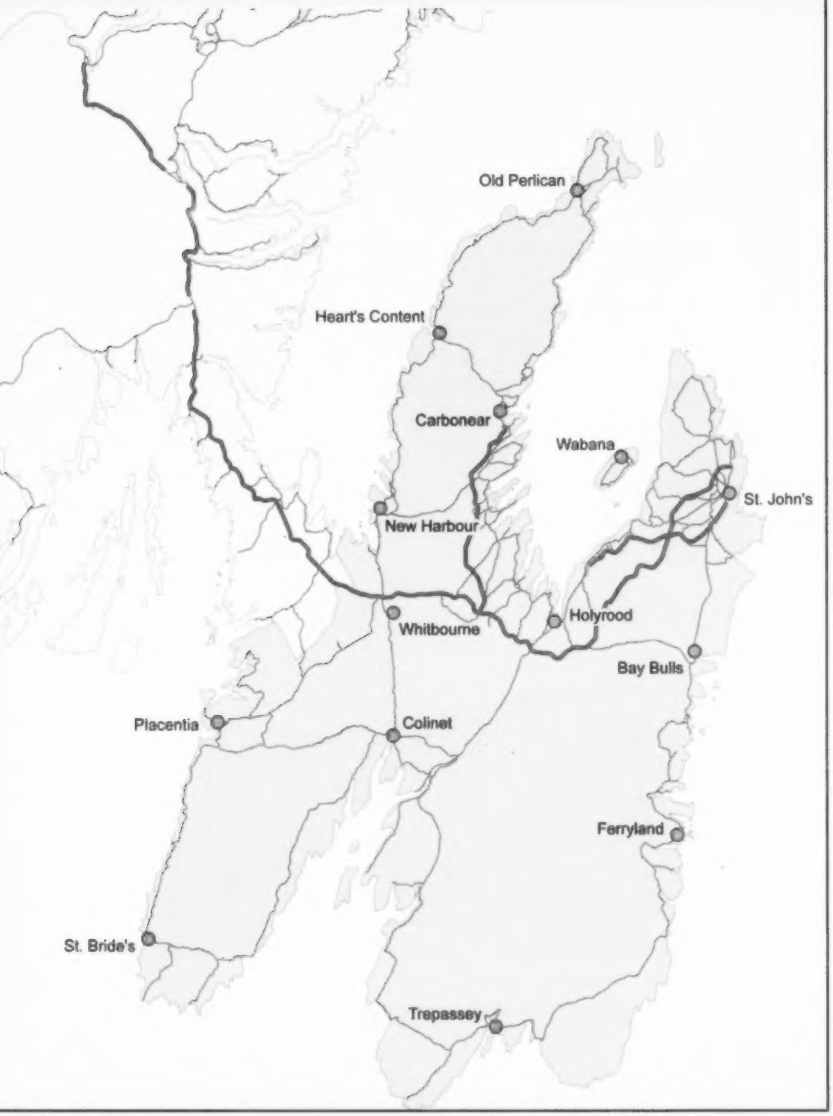
Net-migration has varied in the Avalon Peninsula region with periods of net in-migration and net out-migration. This is in contrast to most other regions in the province which have generally experienced net out-migration. In 1991, annual net in-migration was roughly 640 persons. However, large levels of net out-migration occurred in the mid to late 1990s. Net out-migration peaked at around 3,400 in 1998 exacerbated by the collapse of the fishery, changes to the EI program and the ending of Hibernia construction activity along with other fac-

Total Net-Migration



Economics and Statistics Branch, Department of Finance

Avalon Peninsula



in-migration began in 2002. Although there were large levels of net in-migration in 2003 and 2004 (around 1,200 in both years), it declined to approximately 200 in 2005. The recent lull in mega project construction activity and the increased number of attractive high paying jobs in other provinces, particularly Alberta, have provided strong incentives for people to migrate in recent years.

Population Today

Despite the combination of falling natural population change and high levels of net out-migration in some years, the population of the region has managed to increase from 242,900 in 1986 to around 246,400 in 2007.

However, the population has aged rapidly, with the region's median age increasing from around 31 years in the early 1990s to about 41 years today.

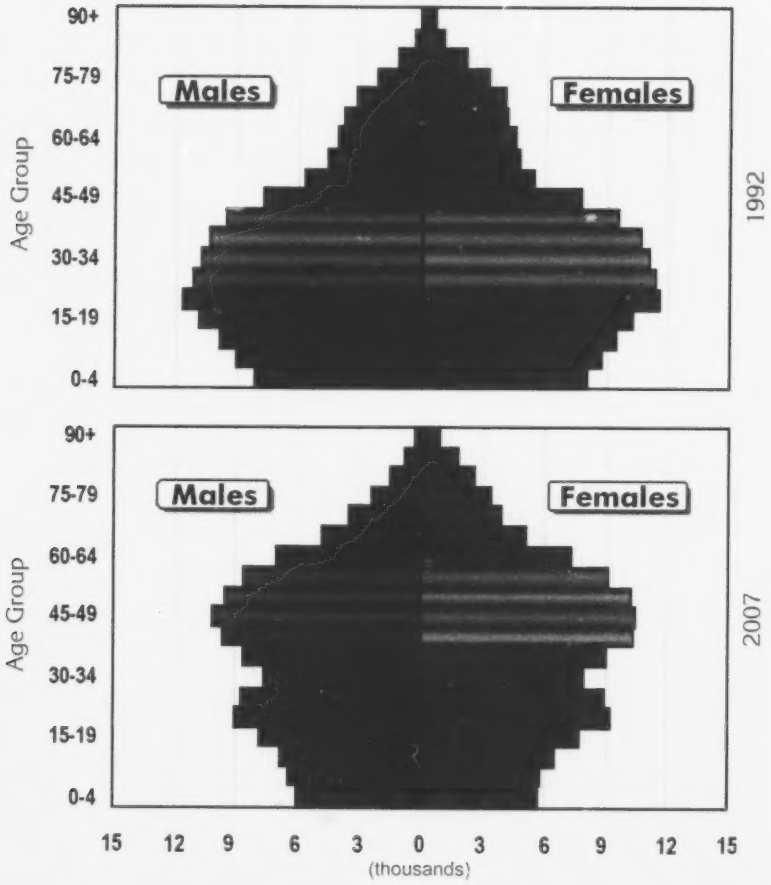
The geographic distribution of the population is shifting with more people moving to the Northeast Avalon. Towns on the Northeast Avalon generally grew between 1991 and 2006 while towns outside this area declined (see table).

Avalon Peninsula Region Community Census Counts

Community	1991	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006
St. John's	104,659	99,182	100,646	-3.8%
Mount Pearl	23,676	24,964	24,671	4.2%
Conception Bay South	17,590	19,772	21,966	24.9%
Paradise	7,358	9,598	12,584	71.0%
Torbay	4,707	5,474	6,281	33.4%
Bay Roberts	5,474	5,237	5,414	-1.1%
Placentia	5,515	4,426	3,898	-29.3%
Ferryland	717	607	529	-26.2%
Trepassey	1,375	889	763	-44.5%
Other	75,764	67,486	66,788	-11.8%

Statistics Canada Census Counts

Population Pyramids
Avalon Peninsula

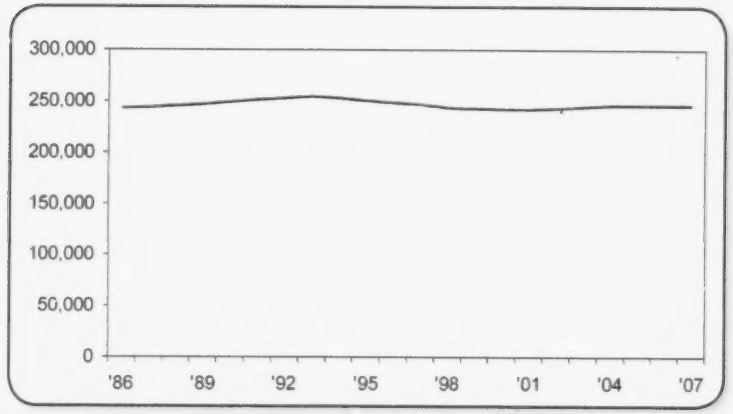


Economics and Statistics Branch, Department of Finance

Interpreting Population Pyramids

Population pyramids show the make-up of the population in terms of the number of males and females grouped by age. Pyramids that are wide at the bottom and small at the top reflect a younger population while those smaller at the bottom and larger at the top reflect an older population. The lighter bars above represent the "baby boomers" (i.e., those born between 1947 and 1966).

Total Population



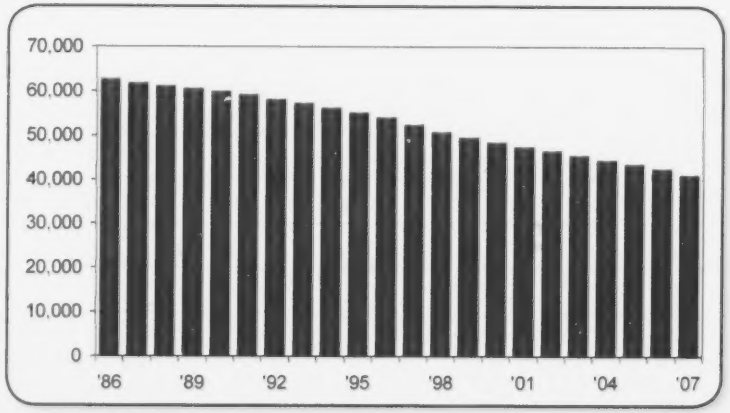
Economics and Statistics Branch, Department of Finance

Changes in Selected Demographic Groups

School Age Population

Out-migration and declining births have reduced the size of this region's 5 to 19 age group from 62,900 in 1986 to 41,200 in 2007.

School Age Population (5-19 Years)

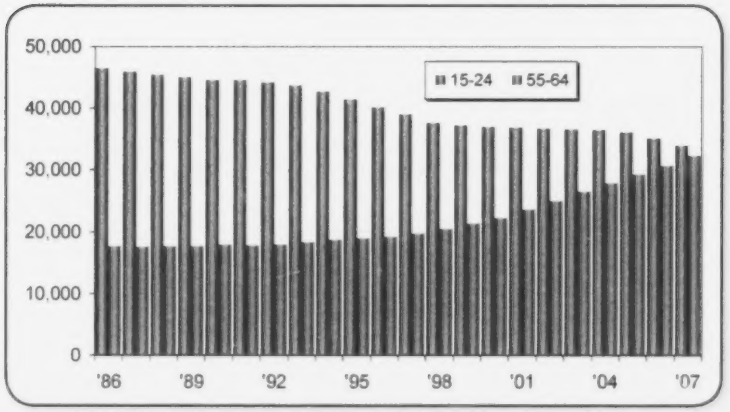


Economics and Statistics Branch, Department of Finance

Labour Market Entrants and Leavers

Similar to provincial trends, the number of people in the Avalon Peninsula region preparing to exit the labour market (ages 55-64) has been increasing while the number about to enter the labour market (ages 15-24) has been decreasing. However, unlike most other regions, potential new entrants still exceed potential leavers, primarily due to the slightly younger population in the region. In 1986, potential new entrants exceeded potential leavers by almost 29,000. By 2007, that gap had closed to just 1,700.

Potential Labour Market Entrants and Leavers



Economics and Statistics Branch, Department of Finance

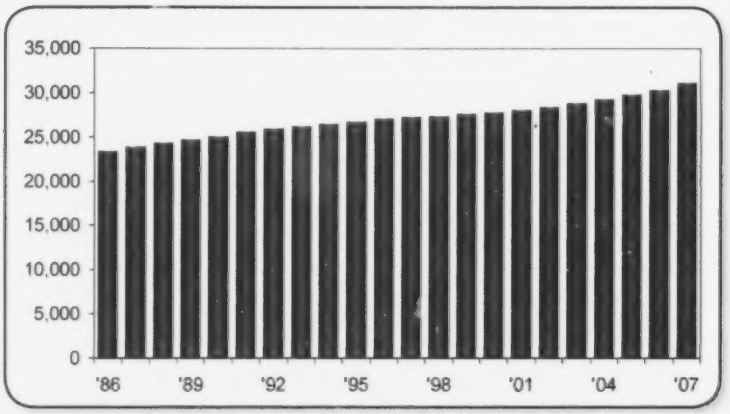
Core Labour Force Population

Despite the aging population and out-migration, the core labour force population (ages 15-64) increased from 160,900 in 1986 to 177,700 in 2007. This growth differs from most other regions of the province where the core labour force population has declined over the past 20 years. However, the core labour force in the Avalon Peninsula region is aging. In 1986, 76.4% of this group were ages 15-44. Today, 59.1% are between the ages of 15 and 44 and 40.9% are 45 or older.

Seniors

Growing population, aging and rising life expectancy have increased the seniors population in this region from 23,400 in 1986 to almost 31,200 in 2007.

Seniors Population (65+ Years)



Economics and Statistics Branch, Department of Finance

The Avalon Peninsula region contains the only Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) in the province. The demographic trends within the St. John's CMA differ from the area outside the CMA. Charts and tables showing data trends for the St. John's CMA and the Avalon Peninsula region excluding the CMA are provided on the following pages.

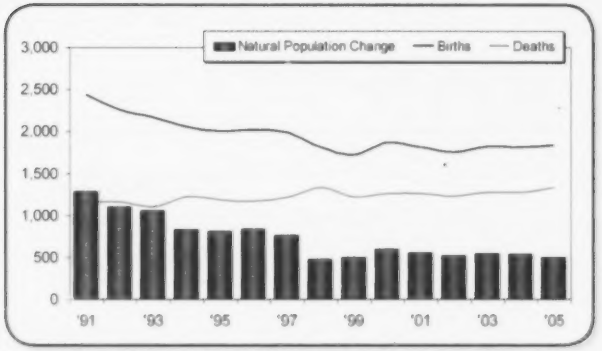
St. John's CMA

St. John's CMA
Community Census Counts

Community	1991	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006
St. John's	104,659	99,182	100,646	-3.8%
Mount Pearl	23,676	24,964	24,671	4.2%
Conception Bay South	17,590	19,772	21,966	24.9%
Paradise	7,358	9,598	12,584	71.0%
Portugal Cove-St. Philip's	5,459	5,866	6,575	20.4%
Torbay	4,707	5,474	6,281	33.4%
Other	8,399	8,062	8,390	-0.1%

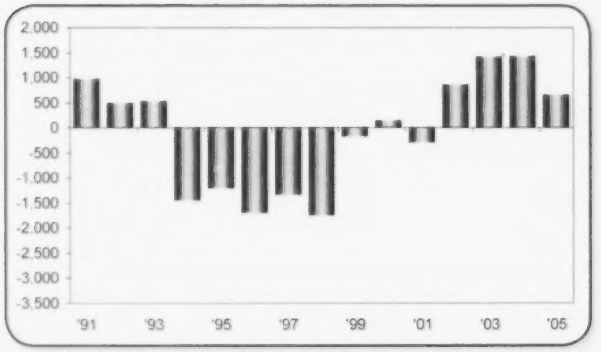
Statistics Canada Census Counts

Natural Population Change



Economics and Statistics Branch, Department of Finance

Total Net-Migration



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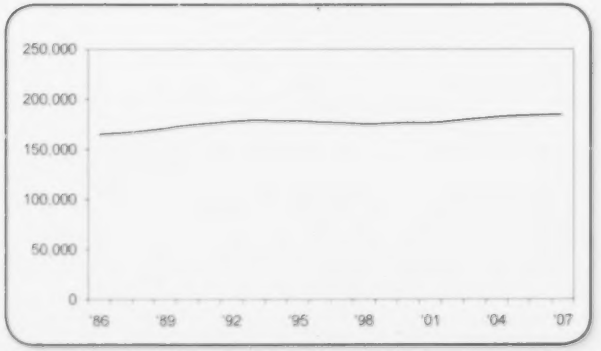
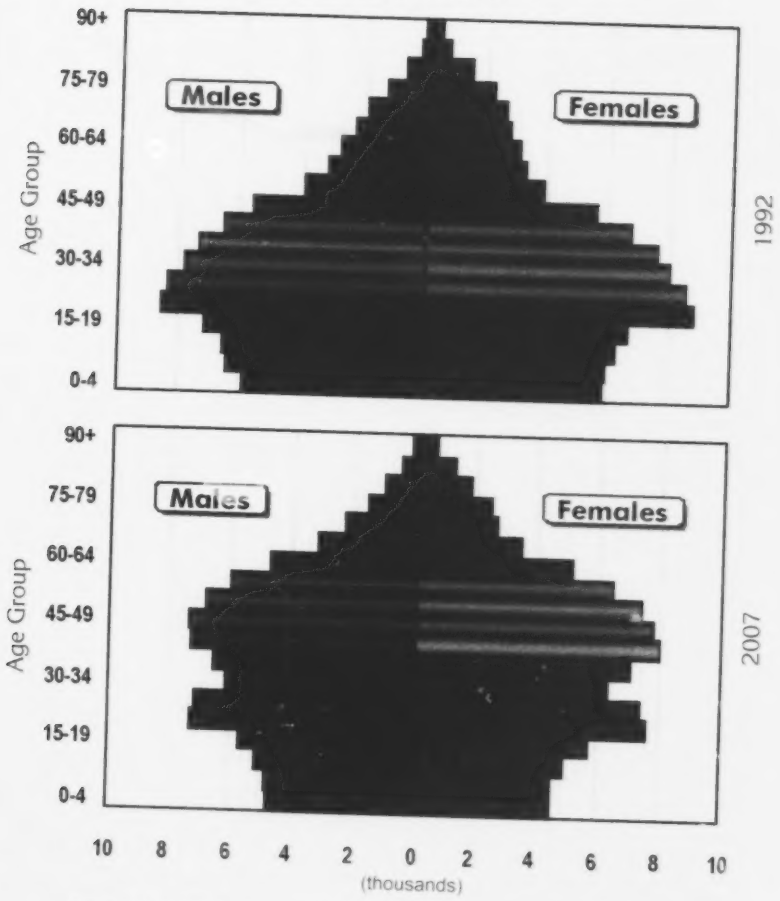
Total Population



Statistics Canada; Economics and Statistics Branch, Department of Finance

Population Pyramids
St. John's CMA

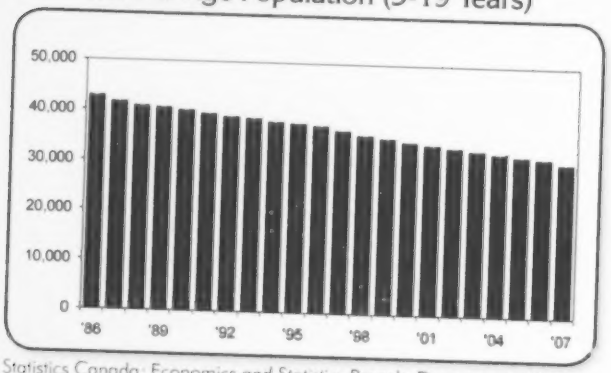


Statistics Canada; Economics and Statistics Branch, Department of Finance

Interpreting Population Pyramids

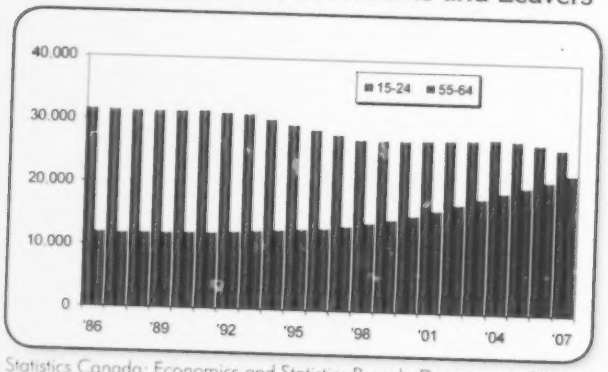
Population pyramids show the make-up of the population in terms of the number of males and females grouped by age. Pyramids that are wide at the bottom and small at the top reflect a younger population while those smaller at the bottom and larger at the top reflect an older population. The lighter bars above represent the "baby boomers" (i.e., those born between 1947 and 1966).

School Age Population (5-19 Years)



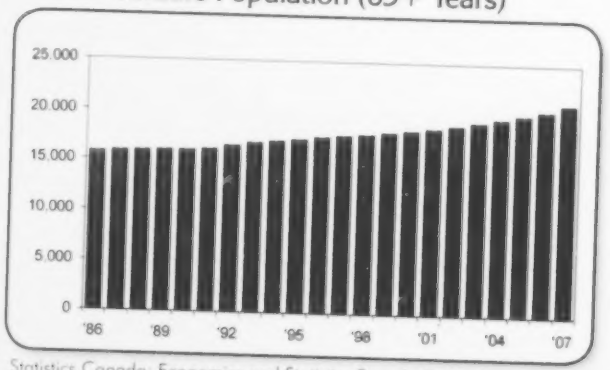
Statistics Canada; Economics and Statistics Branch, Department of Finance

Potential Labour Market Entrants and Leavers



Statistics Canada; Economics and Statistics Branch, Department of Finance

Seniors Population (65+ Years)



Statistics Canada; Economics and Statistics Branch, Department of Finance

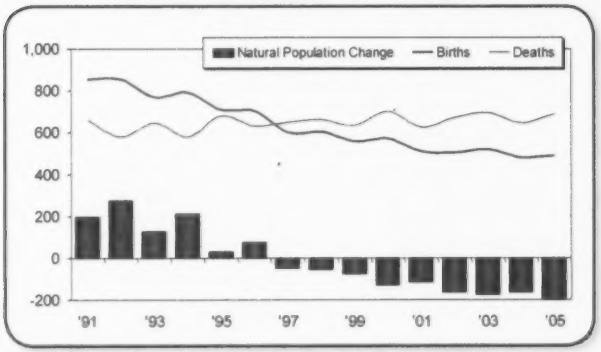
Avalon Peninsula
Excluding St. John's CMA

Avalon Peninsula - Excluding St. John's CMA
Community Census Counts

Community	1991	2001	2006	% Change 1991-2006
Bay Roberts	5,474	5,237	5,414	-1.1%
Carbonear	5,259	4,759	4,723	-10.2%
Placentia	5,515	4,426	3,898	-29.3%
Trepassey	1,375	889	763	-44.5%
Old Perlican	745	714	676	-9.3%
St. Mary's	637	505	482	-24.3%
Spaniard's Bay	2,779	2,694	2,540	-8.6%
Ferryland	717	607	529	-26.2%
St. Bride's	586	473	386	-34.1%
Other	51,900	44,413	43,016	-17.1%

Statistics Canada Census Counts

Natural Population Change



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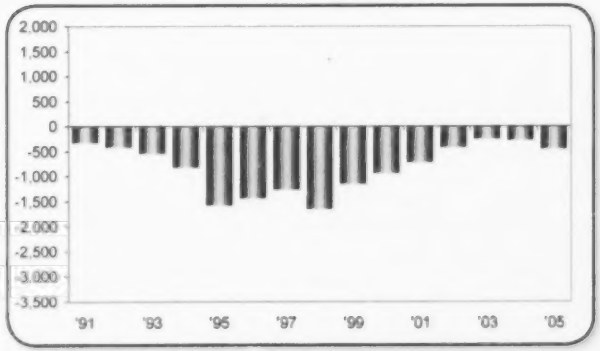
Total Net-Migration



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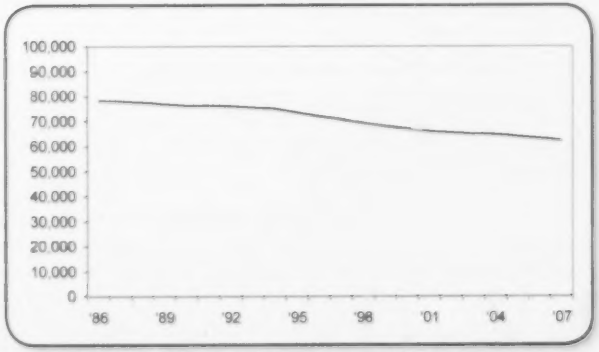
Total Population



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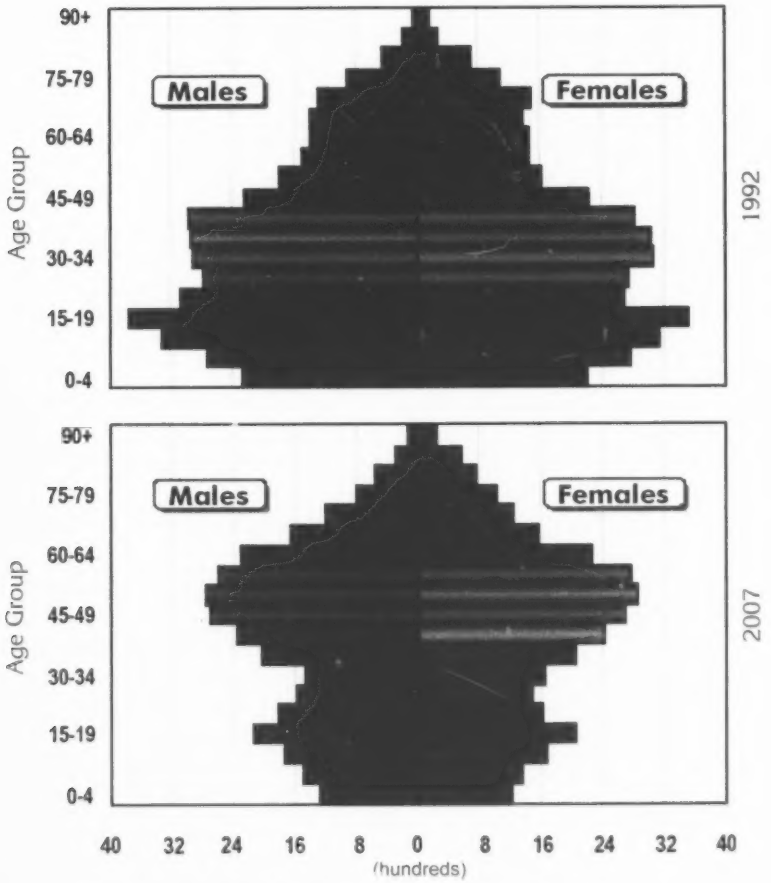
Population Pyramids
Avalon Peninsula - Excluding St. John's CMA



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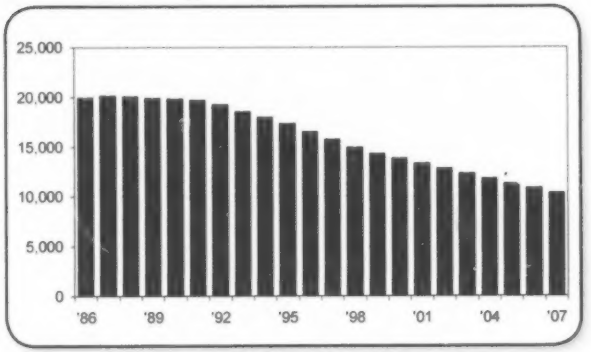

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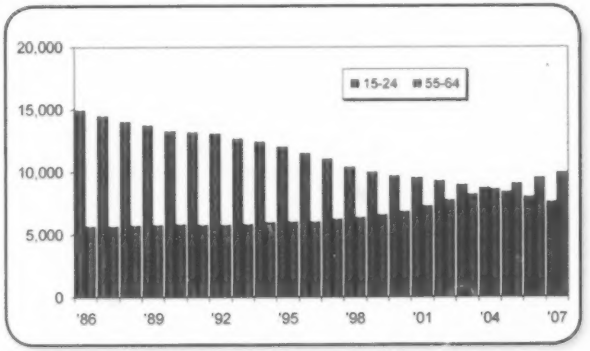
Potential Labour Market Entrants and Leavers



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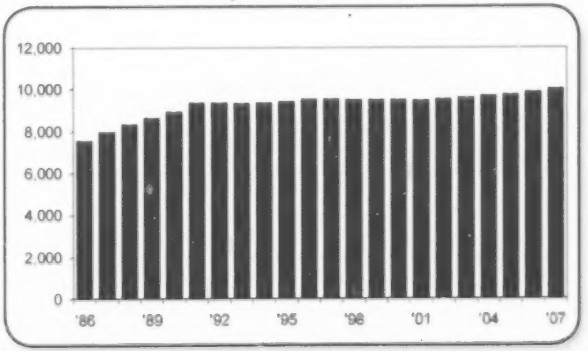

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Regional Demographic Profiles
Newfoundland and Labrador

Economics and Statistics Branch
Department of Finance

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